The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3139. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Threatening Movements of the Rebels Near Great Falls.

Advances on Saturday and Yesterday.

Prospect Hill Temporarily Occupied.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge and other Traitors Forming a Camp in Floyd County.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SKIRMISH.

Three Hundred Rebels Routed by Forty Indianians.

Gen. Williams Gone to take Command at Hatteras Inlet.

Movement of the Great Naval Expedition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

THE REBEL DEMONSTRATION OF SATURDAY.

The rebels showed themselves in considerable force at Miner's Hill, yesterday afternoon, in front of Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters, at MCCALL's house, a short distance beyond Langley's, on the road to Lewinsville. They brought with them the large Parrott Gun which they captured at Bull Run, and planted it in front of MOTT's Battery. It was flanked on each side by brass howitzers. After looking on awhile at our camps and batteries, they concluded to retire, and did so, without firing us a shot.

Beyond Langley's, and from there to Lewinsville, the country is only slightly undulating. The land is so level that Gen. HANCOCK's quarters command the country for something like an area of four miles circumference. When I was at Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters this afternoon, Capts. AYRES and SCOTT were on a scout, hoping to find out where the rebels were.

THE REBELS ON PROSPECT HILL.

This morning the rebels appeared in some force on Prospect Hill, near the Great Falls. This is neutral or disputed ground. They returned, without doing more than standing at base for some time, apparently while the Staff Officers made observations.

All along the lines from the right above Chain Bridge to the left below Alexandria there was nothing of interest beyond what I have mentioned.

Up to noon the excitement in this city was intense, consequent upon anticipated as well as reported actual hostilities, but indications which none could mistake gradually quieted the alarm.

SOME OF THE JACKSON FAMILY ARRESTED.

Mrs. JACKSON, the mother, and a Mr. MOORE, the brother-in-law of JACKSON, the murderer of ELLSWORTH, were both arrested this morning, and brought to Washington. Yesterday Mrs. JACKSON provided dinner for about thirty-five rebel officers. At least the old lady boasts that she did so. MOORE is very taciturn, and refuses to give any information. They were arrested near Prospect Hill, where they reside.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Quite an accident occurred, to-day, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Arlington Mills. The train consisted of an engine, baggage and passenger car. It was out for the purpose of testing the road. At a point where the road had been broken up the new work gave way, throwing the engine off the track and down an embankment. The Government Superintendent of Virginia railroads, Mr. HENRY GRAY, was badly injured, though not fatally. The engineer, fireman and brakeman of the train were also slightly injured.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

There is to be a meeting here to-morrow of the Committee appointed to attend the next exhibition of the Industry of All Nations.

DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS.

Major-Gen. MORGAN left for New-York this afternoon. S. S. WYKOFF, THURLOW WEED and several other prominent politicians also left for home by the afternoon train. Among the arrivals here this morning was HIRAM BARNEY, your Collector.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE CAMPS.

The President and Secretary SEWARD visited the camps on the other side to-day, attending Divine service at one of the camps.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

WM. RAYMOND, of New-York, has been appointed by Gen. MCCLELLAN a member of his Staff, with the rank of Captain. He is a cousin by marriage to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The father-in-law, brother, and this cousin are now members of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, which must give the Commander great confidence in a portion, at least, of his military family.

BALLOON BROKE LOOSE.

One of the balloons used for observation purposes broke its netting early this morning, and took an easterly direction.

CALL FOR BLANKETS IN OHIO.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Oct. 11, 1861.

To the Military Committee of the State:

The Quartermaster-General of the United States, by his official circular dated Oct. 1, communicates the fact that the Government cannot supply a sufficient number of blankets to meet the wants of the volunteer army. The appropriation by our Legislature to aid the United States having been exhausted, the State authorities are compelled to rely chiefly upon the General Government to clothe and in other respects provide for the comfort of Ohio volunteers. The inability of the Federal authorities to furnish blankets to our soldiers, whose health and efficiency are threatened, leaves no alternative to your State Executive but a direct appeal to the people. In addition to the duty with which you are already charged, to aid in the procuring of blankets for recruits, you are hereby specially and most earnestly directed to solicit contributions from the people of your respective districts for our volunteers in the field, and to supply deficiencies in the camps. You will appeal to them without delay, will receive donations of woolen shirts, drawers, socks, gloves, and blankets, and will purchase at reasonable rates all the blankets which in your judgment will be serviceable, selecting such as are nearest the army standard. You will communicate to me the names and places of residence of all the donors, and will forward to the Quartermaster-General at Columbus all the goods you may receive or purchase. I will not doubt a prompt and generous response to your appeal. The many and cheerful contributions of the people of Ohio to our noble army are the best assurances of their readiness to do all in their power for its protection and support.

[Signed] WM. DENNISON,
Governor of Ohio.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13.

The *Evening News* learns, upon unquestionable authority, that Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON, JOHNSON, DUHA, WILLIAMS, HAWS, MOORE, and other secession notables, are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburgh, Floyd County. It says they have a force of 6,000 or 7,000, whom they are drilling eight hours per day, and they are alarming the mountaineers by circulating incredible stories as to the intention of the Government. The *News* asks the Government to place promptly the requisite force in the mountains, around which the Union forces may rally.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT MOVEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, about fourteen miles south of Gen. ROUSSEAU's advance, and eight miles from the rebel encampment on Green River, a detachment of forty men, ot the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment, attacked three hundred rebels—half cavalry—without loss, killing five, wounding three, and driving the whole force beyond Bacon Creek.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Ky., Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Yesterday morning the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL, marched out of camp with drums beating and colors flying, amid the cheers of the soldiers they left behind. The Thirty-third Indiana was understood to be under orders to move at the same time, but it has not yet gone. No important "movement" is indicated in the advance of the Seventeenth. A few Secessionists need looking after in the quarter to which they have gone. They will occupy a good position for repelling any attempt of ZOLLICOFFER to slip in again. Besides, it is desirable to remove troops, who are free from disease, from the contagion of the camp. For this reason it is not improbable that the other Ohio troops will also be speedily removed from the present location.

Scarcely had the strains of the band to whose music the Seventeenth moved off, died away, till a procession of ill-clad Tennesseeans came marching down, with reversed muskets and saddened countenances, following the rude coffin of another of their comrades. Not a day has passed since I have been in camp, I believe, that at least one was not buried from the Tennessee or Kentucky Regiments, and as yet there seems to be little improvement in the sanitary condition of their camps. Their hospitals are full to overflowing, and more continue to be reported as unfit for duty and requiring hospital attendance. The ladies of the vicinity, and especially the ladies of Danville, are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and many a poor fellow will owe his life to the ministrations of these fair angels.

To-day the first case of measles broke out in the Fourteenth Ohio. Every precaution that could be suggested had been enforced to prevent the infection from reaching the camp; the soldiers had not been allowed to go out of their regimental camp lines at all, and the officers were particularly careful to avoid passing near the measles hospital, but the vigilance was all unavailing, and the disease—usually harmless enough, but sadly fatal here, under the privations and exposures of camp life—will doubtless go through the regiment.

Distinguished Union men of the South continue to make Camp Dick Robinson a place of frequent resort. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, arrived here last evening—it is rumored, to give advice and aid in maturing plans for the campaign. Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE preserves the ancient reputation of the honorable name, and is a frequent visitant to the camps, as well, it is said, a frequent and valued counselor at the tables of the Generals and the military managers. The Doctor spoiled a splendid General, when, long ago he abandoned the law and studied theology. CRITTENDEN, COOMBS, and nearly all the prominent Kentuckians, are eager for an advance, and boldly say that Tennessee might be ours in three weeks.

There are rumors—how well-founded is scarcely known, and nobody, anyway, has a right to know—that advances in earnest may begin before long. In any event, we are getting better prepared. The companies of Barnett's Cleveland Artillery are on hand, and the "transportation" ought not to be deficient much longer.

The Kentucky Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church met the other day at Harrodsburg. The Spring Slavery resolutions, and the question of war in Kentucky, are almost certain to provoke extended debate and wide attention from the country; and Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is expected to have a tilt with the more rash and outspoken clerical defenders of treason. The intellectuel contest, should it occur, as expected, will be well worthy of notice, and before this leaves camp I'm off to be present at it. AGATE.

HOW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WORK AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in a late issue, has a fierce attack on the inefficiency of the Southern postal arrangements. In the closing part of the article it says:

"The outrage inflicted upon the people of the South by this brutal suppression of the news is only equaled by the tax now inflicted upon the soldiers in the camps for the newspapers they read. Are the public prepared to believe that the carriers who distribute newspapers among the soldiers encamped at any distance from our cities, have first to purchase them of newspaper offices, and then to pay the amount of the purchase money a second time to the Post-office Department, before being allowed to transmit them upon the railroad? The agent who sends a thousand papers from any Richmond office to Manassas must first pay two hundred dollars for them at the printing-office, and then pay two hundred dollars to the Post-office, before they can be sent to the Army. A greater hardship even than the extortion of this sum is the requirement that the papers shall be stamped before transmission—this delay itself hazarding the transmission of the papers at all.

The consequence of the arrangement is that, whereas, before the post-office levied this extortionate tax of two cents, the carrier could afford to sell newspapers to soldiers for five cents, he is now compelled to demand ten cents—the actual cost of the paper, delivered at the camps, being more than five cents. Thus the soldier who wishes to spend the leisure hours of his time in camp, in reading the latest newspapers, is obliged to pay three dollars each month out of his eleven dollars of pay, for the very harmless recreation. He is compelled to pay a dollar and a half more per month for his newspaper, in order that the post-office may reap the wretched pittance of sixty cents.

The public are aware that in all countries in the civilized world, except the Confederate States, newspapers in the mass, intended for general sale, are transmitted as freight on the railroads, without any postage tax. If the finances of the Confedracy were on their last legs, it might be excused to this extraordinary circumstance that a tax should be levied upon their transmission on the railroads, though this is done at no cost at all to the Government. But when the Post-office Department demands the whole price and cost of the newspaper as a mere gratuity; demands as much for allowing the railroads to transmit them at their own cost as any large printing establishment, conducted at great cost, receives for their manufacture, the folly of the thing, not to call it an outrage, appears so monstrous and disgraceful as to inspire a feeling of profound contempt for the Department which proposed and enforced the measure. It is bad enough that the Government's great office of intelligence should seem to devote its faculties to the suppression of information; but when it assumes to demand the whole cost of a newspaper—the leading and most costly agency of intelligence—in gratuity, for merely allowing the railroads to carry it at their own expense, its self-stultification is melancholy."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of a late date contains dispatches from New-Orleans giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. BILLY WILSON's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, made a landing in the night and drove in WILSON's pickets, and shortly afterwards a fierce fight began. The Zouaves of Col. WILSON are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say they carried off a number of prisoners.

REBEL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, and brought nearly a hundred passengers, including sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the Confederate authorities, a large proportion of whom are ladies and children. Before they were permitted to leave they were closely searched, to prevent the concealing of any newspapers. One gentleman, however, who had placed the Norfolk *Day Book* in his trunk, escaped detection. It contains a dispatch from New-Orleans, giving an account of a desperately-fought battle between BILLY WILSON's Zouaves and a thousand rebels at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst.

The dispatch says:

"About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst., the Confederates, commanded by Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay, and landed on Santa Rosa Island near WILSON's Zouave encampment, without being discovered, drove in the pickets, and stormed the place, in less than an hour. They destroyed all WILSON's tents, with the exception of the hospital one; captured a large amount of rations equipments, stores, and ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position. Among the Confederate loss are Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NEIMS, of Georgia, killed, and Lieuts. BUGLER and SYRE, badly wounded. The Confederate force consisted of three companies of a Georgia Regiment, a portion of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians and Georgians, two hundred Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. BARRY, formerly of the National Navy.

Lieut. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER, while carrying a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major ISRAEL VODGES, of the National Second Ligh Artillery, recently at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A FORAGING PARTY ATTACKED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 12,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 13.

A party of the New-York Zouaves, who were sent out from Newport's News, this morning, to cut fuel, were attacked, probably by a scouting party of rebels, and driven in with the loss of one team.

Two rebel steam-tugs appeared at the same time on James River. The steamer *Express* went up a short distance on a reconnoissance, but was unable to reach the enemy.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* sails, to-night, with a large shipment of Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS goes with her, and will assume the chief command at Hatteras Inlet.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

MENDACITY OF THE MARYLAND REBELS—FEMALE IMPUDENCE—FORT STANTON—FLAG PRESENTATION—UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOOD HOPE, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

The scouting party from this Brigade are no sooner fairly out of Southern Maryland than the rebels grow bold again, and are now amusing themselves by traducing the character of the troops whose fault was that they were enlisted on the side of the Union. Company D, of the Fifth Regiment, which penetrated as far South as Leonardstown, returned to camp last week. Since that time, the rebels who had been temporarily awed into submission, have grown bold again, and now desire to punish this Brigade, for its insolence in disturbing them when they were enjoying their treason without hurt or molestation, by persistently misrepresenting it and its actions. Government officials, army officers, and newspaper correspondents have been worked upon, and the story has been credited, and indeed published in your own columns, that the actions of this Brigade had injured the Union cause in Southern Maryland.

It is well that the facts should be known. With the most ample chance for discovering it, and after a full and free intercourse with the people of all grades of society, I feel warranted in asserting that, beyond a few—*very few*—exceptional cases, there is no such thing as a Union feeling in that section of country. The universal sentiment is wholly, undeniably and unblushingly treasonable. Treason was openly avowed in our hearing everywhere, and even the ladies—forgetful of the modesty and reserve which should characterize their sex—did not hesitate to visit the camps, and there taunt officers, who were politely escorting them around, with the Union defeat at Bull Run, and to amuse themselves by deriding "Old LINCOLN and his crew." There were, it is true, a few *professed* Unionists, who "believed the South was right, but didn't believe in it (the South) doing any more than defending itself against Northern aggression." Such are the men who now are maligning the soldiers of that expedition. Their treason is only exceeded by their mendacity.

The Brigade is still encamped in the neighborhood of Good Hope village. It has recently been increased by the addition of some 600 Indiana cavalry. Several batteries of artillery are also expected shortly. The whole force is busily engaged in drilling, and have reached a state of military discipline that will compare favorably with any brigade in the service.

Fort Stanton, an earthwork of great strength, which has been erected near the encampment by the soldiers of the various regiments of the brigade, is now about completed. Its position is commanding, and military skill and engineering has made it capable of inflicting much damage upon an enemy, while it is itself almost impregnable.

Much more strictness than usual is now exhibited in regard to granting passes to visit the city. Only five passes are allowed each regiment daily, and the guard which is placed at the Anacosta Bridge is very strict in preventing the passage of any soldier without the requisite documents.

An exceedingly interesting ceremony took place on the parade ground of the Fifth Regiment, at dress parade, on Sabbath afternoon last. A beautiful American flag, made of the finest silk, and elegantly mounted on a staff, was presented to the regiment. The men were formed in a hollow square, under command of Major OLMSTEAD. Chaplain W. H. BOOLE, a brother of Alderman FRANK BOOLE, of your City, and late pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Vernon, New-York, made the presentation speech—a few well-timed and exceedingly appropriate remarks. The flag was received by Capt. QUARTERMAN, of Company C, (the color company,) who made a fitting response. Gen. SICKLES and staff were present, interested spectators of the scene. The General afterward reviewed the Third Regiment, Col. TAYLOR.

Two unfortunate accidents have recently occurred from the careless use of firearms. A member of the Fourth Regiment (formerly known as the Second Fire Zouaves) was shot in the abdomen, death ensuing in a few hours. The other was a member of the Fifth Regiment, who was shot through the hip. He was taken to the General Hospital, in Washington, and the operation of exsection performed, but the surgeons have little hope of his recovery. His name is GREELEY, and he is from Ravenswood. Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS TIM, late of the United States Hospital in Cairo, and recently appointed to this Brigade, is now on duty, and is in great favor with the Medical Staff under him. Father O'HAGAN is attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in regiments with Protestant Chaplains. NEMO.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Part of the Flotilla Sailed—Seventy-five Thousand Troops to Go—A Ship Load of Water.

The great naval expedition that has been in the course of preparation at this port for some weeks begins to assume colossal proportions. The steamers *Cahawba* and *Coatzacoalcos* sailed on Saturday evening, carrying the Rhode Island Regiment lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, besides a force of experienced surfmen, with their boats. Yesterday morning the *Star of the South* followed, having on board Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment, previously announced as having gone to Washington. This regiment numbers 500 men, all of whom are practical engineers or mechanics.

During the day the transports *Ocean Queen*, *Eagle*, *Daniel Webster*, *Ariel* and *Oriental* also sailed on the same errand. The remainder of the fleet will probably leave to-day. The transport *Rhode Island*, yesterday afternoon went down as far as Quarantine and anchored.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous at Annapolis, where it is stated the number of troops will be largely augmented, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Among the troops who are to participate in the expedition, are Col. WILSON's Regiment, that passed through here last week.

It is impossible to give a full list of the vessels that will compose the fleet, as many of them leave other ports besides New-York. Among those that sail from this port, besides the ones above-mentioned, are the *Wabash*—flag-ship; the gunboats *Ottawa* and *Unadilla*; transports, *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Cahawba*, *Vanderbilt*, *Empire City*, *Parkersburgh*, *Roanoke*, *Great Republic*; steamships *Augusta*, *James Adger*, *Florida*, *Curlew*, *Alabama*, *Mercury*, *O. M. Petitt*, besides a large number of other craft of various dimensions.

The *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, and others among the transports, have guns mounted. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the expedition, when it is stated that one of the transports—the *Daniel Webster*—carries little else but water for the troops.

Of the destination of this large force, of course, we have nothing to say.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular army continues very quiet, not only in New-York, but also at all the outstations, with the exception of Buffalo, which is doing nearly as much business as Boston, Philadelphia and New-York put together. The old offices here booked only ten men last week; Buffalo sent in twelve; Rochester, Boston and Philadelphia, none. The four new offices at Albany, Reading, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Bridgeport, Conn., which were opened about the middle of September, have not yet succeeded in enlisting a single man.

The Twelfth Infantry is progressing very slowly. Like the other new infantry regiments, it will, when complete, consist of three battalions of 800 men each; but, as there are not more than 500 men enlisted up to this time, it is rather uncertain when it will be complete. All old soldiers who join these new regiments have excellent chances of promotion.

The naval recruiting offices continue to do a very good business. One hundred and fifty men were shipped here last week. While the Government continues to purchase and fit out vessels as gunboats and supply-ships, the demand for blue-jackets will remain very active. If recruiting for the navy were no better than recruiting for the army, the authorities would have been at a dead lock long since, unless drafting or impressment had been resorted to. During the last three months there cannot have been fewer than 2,000 men shipped for the navy in New-York alone, while for the regular army not more than 300 have been enlisted.

Since we last published a list of the sloops-of-war and gunboats already built and in the course of construction, several have been launched and fitted out. Six gunboats were ordered in New-York, and are now all afloat. Two of them, the *Unadilla* and *Ottawa*, have been ready for sea some days, and the *Seneca* is nearly ready. The two sloops-of-war now building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very rapidly.

The following is a list of the vessels already launched:

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Names.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Navy-yard where built.
Tuscarora	1,020	13	Philadelphia.
Kearsarge	1,020	13	Portsmouth.
Housatonic	1,020	13	Charlestown.
Wachusett	1,020	13	Charlestown.

GUNBOATS.

Names.	Where built.	By whom.
Unadilla	New-York	John Engles.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simonson.
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Taoma	Wilmington, Del.	W. & A. Thatcher.
Scioto	Philadelphia	John Birely.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Samson.

In addition to the above, four sloops-of-war and twelve gunboats are being built, and will shortly be ready to be launched. We gave full particulars of them a short time ago. The armament of the gunboats which have been completed so far, differs in some respects from what it was expected to be. For instance, the boats are pierced for twelve broadside guns, but have received only four.

Mr. G. C. ELLISON has been appointed master-plumber at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The gunboat *Mohican* will sail from Boston to-day for the South.

It is stated that all the Hudson River propellers, excepting the *Erastus Corning*, have been purchased for the Government.

Two hundred of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, who are on the sick list, have been removed to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

The following is a statement of the forces in New-York Harbor:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	600
Fort Lafayette	65	Marine Barracks	130
Bedloe's Island	20	Vessels in harbor	1,100
Fort Hamilton	1,700		
Total			4,235

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Brazilliera	6
Brandywine	50	Gem of the Seas	4
Pembina	14	Amanda	4
Seneca	14	Supply	2
Wyandotte	10	Release	1
Crusader	10	Courier	—
Sumter	10	Midnight	—
Quaker City	8	Ellen	—
Santiago de Cuba	8	Whitehall	—
Connecticut	4	Vixen	—

The vessels at anchor off the Battery are:

	Guns.		Guns.
Wabash, flagship	50	Alabama	8
Unadilla	14	Florida	8
Ottawa	14	Mercury	2
James Adger	8	O. M. Pettit	3
Augusta	8		

The United States gunboat *Mount Vernon* arrived at Baltimore on the 10th inst., from the Rappahannock River, having been relieved by the *Penguin*. She is waiting orders from the Navy Department. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, O. S. GLISSON; Master and Executive Officer, G. W. Watson; Surgeon, M. H. Henry; Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Glisson; Engineers, J. McKnight, J. Lardner and W. Young; Master's Mates, R. C. Wright, J. D. Barclay and J. P. Foote; Boatswain's Mates, D. W. Thayer and G. Orton; Gunner's Mate, J. Druite; Pilot, J. F. D. Robinson.

It is expected that Commander GLISSON will be assigned to the new gunboat *Penolia*, now building at Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS UNDER PRICE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 13.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Letters from the rebels in Gen. PRICE's army, dated on the 9th inst., have been intercepted and brought here. They represent that PRICE and his army are within 8 miles of the Osage River, near Papansville. He has 2,000 wagons, 16,000 horses, and from 18,000 to 20,000 men."

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS passed here at 5:30 P. M. to-day, by special train, for St. Louis.

The Secretary reviewed the troops at Syracuse and Tipton to-day.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

In Convention yesterday, Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a bill to postpone the State election till the first Monday in August, 1862, and providing for a continuance of the present Provisional Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, in office till their successors be duly elected and qualified. The balance of the day was occupied by speeches from Messrs. URIEL, WRIGHT and BIRCH.

One of the gunboats in the course of construction at Carondolet, was launched yesterday.

FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

GLOOMY STATE OF AFFAIRS—A REIGN OF MURDER AND ASSASSINATION—SECESSIONIST ATROCITIES—COL MOORE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Evening News.

MEMPHIS, Mo., Friday, Sept. 27.

Affairs, I am sorry to say, are sad and gloomy in this part of the State. Despair has settled upon the hearts of all. For some time past, the Union people of this section have suffered all the horrors which a lawless gang of desperadoes could inflict upon them. Many of our best citizens have been murdered, their property taken or wantonly destroyed, and their wives and daughters compelled to seek safety in the woods, to save themselves from that which, to them, would be worse than death itself. And though the arrival of Col. MOORE, with his regiment of Home Guards, has somewhat changed the aspect of affairs for the time being, yet the thought that he may soon be ordered away leaves the Union people without hope for the future. All that we can ascertain confirms previous reports, that the rebels have full control of all the country lying west of us and north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. They have levied heavy contributions on the Union merchants in the principal towns as well as upon Union men throughout all that section of country—driving them from their homes, after stripping them of all they possess. No man is permitted to travel without a pass from Secessionists, and even then, at the risk of his life, if he is suspected of being a Union man. On Monday last an inoffensive old man and his wife were shot by Secessionists at dead of night in their bed, while slumbering, as they supposed, in perfect security. On Tuesday DAVID JUSTUS and THOMAS MCALISTER, (citizens of the county,) while returning to their homes from this town, were fired upon by a party of rebels concealed in the bushes—twelve buckshot entering the body of JUSTUS, and seven entering the body of MCALISTER. On Wednesday, THOMAS WIBER, a young man beloved by all who knew him, was shot dead by a party of Secessionists, who waylaid him on the road to his home. And, again, to-day, the Postmaster at Bryant's store, while passing a thicket, in company with several ladies, was riddled with balls by a concealed foe. Thus are affairs in this country. This is the manner in which the chivalric sons of the South conduct their campaigns in Northeast Missouri. This system of wholesale murder and plunder has been, and still is, encouraged by men high in civil power—by men who live among us and who are residents of this town—whose influence and wealth have been used to the fullest extent to inaugurate a system of warfare such as demons would blush to engage in. Why should such a state of things exist? Is it that there is not a force sufficient to rout and subdue these murderers? I have heard that Col. BUSSEY alone has horsemen enough to hold this part of the State in subjection. If this be true, why does he not do it? Why has it not been accomplished? It is true that Col. BUSSEY, with all or part of his command, has made one or two expeditions into this section—expeditions of twenty-four hours' duration. But what did he accomplish? Nothing—absolutely nothing. The enemy were upon his trail to cut off his stragglers within an hour after he had passed. What succor can the people here or west of us expect from him, located as he is, from fifty to seventy-five miles from the place where his services are needed? None whatever.

Col. BISHOP, the accomplished scholar and soldier, promised to do great things for the people of Missouri if they would join his regiment. Many did so. Many enlisted with the expectation of help from him. Have they received it? Never. He is, I learn, at his quarters, in Warsaw, in a loyal State, where there is no enemy, guarded by a file of pages. I hope they will protect him from harm. From such officers we can expect nothing. They may be of some service in a parlor or drawing-room, but never in a war like the present.

It is reported here that Col. GLOVER is raising a regiment of cavalry to serve in Northern Missouri, and that the Home Guards, commanded by Col. MOORE, are to be placed under him. These reports may be true, but I assure you that the Home Guards will serve under no other officer than DAVID MOORE. He is beloved, almost idolized by his men. They know him to be a man of energy, daring courage and unfaltering zeal. They know, too, that if he had received that encouragement and assistance which he merited, and should have had, he would ere this have effectually crushed the rebellion in this section of country.

Col. MOORE has had to contend, not only against Secessionists, but against far more dangerous foes—against men who, through envy or malice, have been, and still are, laboring to supplant and disgrace him, and who know as little about military affairs as a Hottentot does about Christianity. Why should a man of Col. MOORE's experience, of undoubted courage and perseverence, be placed in a subordinate position to one who, though a gentleman and a brave man, yet, for want of experience, is wholly incompetent to fill the position to which he aspires? Why should a man in whom, as a military captain, the soldiers have not confidence, who has not even a command, be placed above one who has done so much, and rendered such invaluable service in Northeast Missouri as Col. MOORE?

It will be recollected that about two months ago, Col. MOORE, with a battalion of 300 men, routed the Secessionists under GREEN, 1,500 strong, capturing 81 horses, 120 guns, a large number of blankets, pistols, knives, and several loads of provisions. He pursued GREEN sixty miles, scattering his forces in every direction; and, had he been permitted to follow that course of action, which he deemed expedient, he would, at that time have finished his labors in this section, but when he had the enemy almost within his grasp, he was ordered to return to Athens, thus giving to GREEN, that which he most desired, an opportunity to gather together his forces. About six weeks ago he again left Athens in pursuit of GREEN, pursued him to Dutchtown, where he met HURLBUT, who ordered him to Palmyra, while he (HURLBUT) attacked GREENE at Shelbina and was repulsed by the same force which Col. MOORE had defeated at Athens with 300 men, and pursued 120 miles.

From Palmyra, he marched to Hunnewell, by order of Gen. POPE. From Hunnewell, he commenced marching towards Florida, and had he been permitted to go on, he would, in all probability, have captured GREEN and all his force, but he was ordered to remain twenty-four hours longer at Hunnewell, thus giving to GREEN an opportunity of gaining information and making good his escape. When Gen. POPE arrived at Hunnewell, he marched to Florida with a portion of the Illinois Sixteenth and Iowa Third, the right wing being composed of Home Guards, commanded by Col. MOORE, and the alacrity with which they marched into the camp of the traitor GREEN, was an assurance to all, that they who met them would meet with no ordinary foe. From Florida he returned to Hunnewell, thence to Palmyra. During this time the men were destitute of tents and blankets, many of them had no shoes or shirts, and clothing of any kind barely sufficient to cover their persons. No troops in this or any other State have done better service than the Home Guards in Northeast Missouri. No other man than Col. MOORE could have induced them to undergo so many privations. From Palmyra he marched to Canton, and thence to this place, by way of Kahoka, Lauray and Etna, administering the oath to hundreds of Secessionists, who voluntarily surrendered themselves to him for that purpose.

A SOLDIER.

ADDITIONAL FROM KANSAS CITY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat:

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS BRIGADE,
KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

That your readers may be correctly informed concerning Gen. LANE's march upon Osceola, I furnish you the facts in this communication. Information was received that the rebels had left a large amount of army stores in Osceola; that Gen. PRICE had been repulsed from before Lexington, and that in all probability he would be in full retreat in a few days. The object of the expedition was to cut off the enemy's retreat, to seize his stores, and to attend to any other business along the route which the cause might demand. It was also reported that the enemy had assembled in force at Papinsville, and one or two other places along the line of our contemplated march.

The advanced column, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left camp in the evening of Sept. 17, under command of Col. MONTGOMERY, with the intention of surprising the enemy at Papinsville at daybreak next morning. But he had vamosed the ranche, and on our arrival but few families were left, and these were the rankest kind of Unionists.

On we moved, nothing important occurring until we came to the Sac River, five miles west of Osceola. Here a Mr. HARRIS, formerly a Quartermaster in the rebel army, was trying to raise a force to prevent our crossing. Gen. RAINS had burned the fine bridge at this point early in the season, and this is the only place at which the stream is fordable for many miles.

Col. MONTGOMERY was too quick for him, and the rebel HARRIS became our prisoner. We reached Osceola a little after night set in, and through a mistake of the guide got upon the suburbs of the town before we were aware of it. As our advance under command of Col. WEIR were moving along upon the road a heavy fire was opened upon it from the bushes near by. With the coolness of veterans, they halted and returned the compliment. The enemy fired again, by which their position was better understood, our men then gave him a fire from successive platoons. He fired a third time and fled, leaving 14 dead and wounded upon the field, or rather in the bush. Whilst our men were still in position another volley was poured into them from a log house near by. Capt. MOONLIGHT turned upon them his howitzer, which soon routed the rebels, and fired the building. On our side two men were slightly wounded. No other casualties occurred. The missiles of the enemy passed from one to four feet over our heads. The behavior of Col. WEIR and of his command was as cool and brave as could be desired.

Our men slept upon their arms that night, and the first object that met their eyes in the morning was the secession flag floating over the Court-house. This of itself was enough to condemn that temple of justice to destruction, but in addition, all appearances indicated that the rebels had turned it into a fortification, to be used in the defence of treason and traitors. Capt. MOONLIGHT's howitzer dispatched its missiles of destruction against it, and soon the building was a heap of ruins. Slowly and carefully our men then advanced upon the town, but the enemy had fled, and the fighting part of the expedition was at an end. An examination was then made of the character of the town. A large quantity of lead, some powder, army clothing and provisions were found. All our wagons were loaded to their utmost capacity, and the order was given to return to camp. Col. WEIR favored sparing the rebel town, but the counsel of Cols. MONTGOMERY and RICHEY prevailed, and the business portion thereof was committed to the flames. The reasons for its destruction were—

1. It was traitorous to the core—but one loyalist could be found in it.
2. It was a place of general rendezvous for the enemy.
3. He intended to make of it a military post during the Winter.
4. It was naturally a strong position, and could be easily fortified.
5. If left standing the enemy would return as soon as our army left.
6. The Government could not afford to make such expeditions every few weeks.
7. We hoped to draw the enemy back from the Missouri River upon us, and give the rebels generally the benefits of the terror of our arms.

Loyal citizens along the route rejoiced at the approach of our army. Many of them, for the first time during the last few months, breathed freely. The rebel army and its marauding bands have been a scourge to all that section of Missouri. The people have been bled and plundered till they have but little left. Mothers have seen the clothing stripped from their children before their eyes. Quite a number of families improved the opportunity our army afforded to leave the State. Western Missouri has but few inhabitants left, and thousands of acres of corn will be left in the field ungathered. Not a field of Fall-sown wheat did I notice in our long march. It seems that the rebellion has brought an accumulation of all the curses upon the great State of Missouri. And the end is not yet. We have probably seen but the beginning of sorrows. If the authors of this rebellion could endure but a tithe of the suffering they have brought upon the people, they would cry out in the language of another—"The pains of hell have got hold of us."

Gen. LANE's brigade was constantly in motion, and successful in every undertaking. The loss of Lexington, and his summons to Kansas City, has thwarted all his plans.

We are now in camp awaiting orders from Gen. FREMONT, to move down upon the army of the rebels, in or near Lexington. H. H. M.

THE FREMONT-BLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

CARD FROM J. C. BELMAN.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

To the Editors of the Daily Press:

The editor of the *Commercial*, [illegible] under the recent enterprise of the *Enquirer*, in publishing, originally, all the Fremont and Blair correspondence, in a tone of irony and bitterness attempts to fasten upon me the stigma of having purloined the aforesaid letters, charges, &c., from the office of Major R. M. CORWINE, Judge Advocate on Gen. FREMONT's staff.

In justice to myself and Major CORWINE, I take pleasure in stating unqualifiedly that the charges in the *Commercial* are untrue in every particular. Those documents I did not see or copy in Major CORWINE's office, nor did Major C. furnish them, directly or indirectly, for publication, and was equally amazed with other members of the Department to see their publication in the Missouri *Democrat*, the first intimation they had of their publicity.

True, I was assisting in copying Court-martial opinions and letters in the Judge-Advocate's office, which has induced some astute Cincinnatian, who saw me thus engaged, to conjecture, upon the publication of the aforesaid document, that that writing was the famous Blair-and-Fremont correspondence. The original of that document was sent to Washington before I arrived at St. Louis, and copies were sent to Col. BLAIR and Gen. FREMONT, at Jefferson City, and were publicly exhibited on the streets of St. Louis by Col. BLAIR, before I set foot on Missouri soil.

Although I do not choose to state how the *Enquirer* obtained that correspondence, I must state emphatically that it was obtained legitimately and honorably, and not through the connivance, consent or knowledge of Gen. FREMONT, or any members of his Department, as was stated in the issue of the *Enquirer* of Thursday morning. I did not leave St. Louis hurriedly as the *Commercial* intimates, but on the contrary will return to-morrow evening, confident that in my humble position as correspondent I have not violated or trascended the rules of military etiquette or integrity.

Respectfully, J. C. BELMAN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12, 1861.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93	100	Hudson River R....	37
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93⅝	50	do..........b30	37⅛
7,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	87⅞	50	do..........s30	36⅜
5,000	do............	87¾	150	do..........s60	36¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82¼	50	do..............	36¾
9,000	do............	82⅛	50	do..............	36⅞
5,000	Treas. 12 ₧ c. N's.	101	50	do..........s30	36⅝
5,750	Treas. 6 ₧ c. 2 Year	99⅛	20	Harlem Railroad....	11¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, 1860	89⅞	400	do..............	12
2,000	do............	90	56	Harlem R. Pref.....	29
1,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '62	82¼	100	do..........b10	29
5,000	North Car. St. 6s	60¾	300	do..........b30	29⅛
22,000	Missouri St. 6s...	43⅛	300	do..............	29¼
8,000	do............	43⅝	100	do..........s3	29⅛
54,000	do............	43⅜	26	N. J. Railroad......	114
5,000	do..........b30	43¾	21	N. J. Cen. Railroad	113
1,000	Min. St. 8 pr. ct. B.	80	100	Mich. Cen. R.R..b10	47¼
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s...	92	70	do..............	47⅜
6,000	N. Y. Central Bds.		100	do..........s30	47⅛
	R. Con. Bds.....	100¾	50	do..............	47¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	73	50	do..............	47⅝
5,000	do............	73¼	50	do..........b30	47⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	83¼	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	18
2,000	No. Ind. 1st M...	82	100	do..............	18⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78⅛	80	do..............	18⅝
4,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	81	300	do..............	18¾
6,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	40	300	do..............	18⅞
1,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	92	600	do..............	19
3,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. b.	76	200	do..........b30	19
25	Bank of New-York.	88⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	39
25	Merchants Bank...	89	75	do..............	39
50	Bank of America...	100	50	do..........b30	39¼
5	Hanover Bank.....	70	550	do..............	39¾
20	Am. Exchange Bk..	84⅛	200	do..........s10	39⅝
40	do............	84	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	66¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	91⅛	100	do..............	66⅛
100	do............	92¼	50	do..........s60	66
100	do..........b30	92¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	11
110	do............	92	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78	150	Gal. & Chi. R....b30	71
125	do............	78⅜	100	do..........s5	71
100	do..........b60	78⅛	350	do..............	71
100	do..........s60	78¼	50	do..........s30	70⅛
850	do............	78⅜	1600	Clev. & Tol. R.....	37⅛
400	do..........b10	78⅝	300	do..............	37¼
800	do............	78⅝	500	do..........s30	37¼
550	do..........s10	78⅛	700	do..........b30	37
100	do..........b30	78¾	400	do..........s60	36¾
50	do..........s18	78⅛	1400	do..............	37
350	Erie Railroad......	31	200	do..........b30	37
300	do............	31¼	50	Chic. & R. I'd R. s30	48⅛
200	do............	31⅜	550	do..............	49
50	do..........b15	31¼	50	do..............	49⅛
100	do..........b30	31¼	200	do..............	49¼
150	do..........b30	31⅛	50	do..........s10	49¼
150	do............	31⅛	50	do..........s60	49
50	do..........b10	31¼	100	do..........s30	49
50	do..........s10	31⅛	100	do..........s15	49
100	do..........s10	31⅛	100	do..........b30	49¼
116	Erie Railway Pref..	48½	200	do..........s60	48¾
200	Reading Railroad.	37	50	do..........s10	49
300	do............	36¾	476	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
60	do..........b60	37	10	Del., Lac. & W'n R.	70
100	do..........s60	36¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¼	100	Harlem Railroad...	12
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	200	do..............	12⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82¼	100	Harlem R. Pref.....	29⅛
6,000	do............	82⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R....s30	47⅜
10,000	Trea. 6 ₧ c. 2 yrs	99¾	100	do..........b30	47⅝
12,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	20	Panama Railroad...	118
15,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	90	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18½
2,000	Mich. State 6s '79	83	50	do..........b10	18⅝
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	39
5,600	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40	150	do..........b30	39⅛
30	Bank of Commerce.	82½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	66
50	Pac. Mail S. Co...s30	92¼	50	do..........b30	66⅛
25	do..........b30	92½	50	do..........b60	66⅜
100	Del. & H. Canal Co. s60	83	50	Gal. & Chic. R...b30	70¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	78⅛	50	do..........s45	70½
50	do............	78⅝	500	Clev. & Toledo R. s30	36⅛
100	do..........b30	78⅜	100	do..........s30	36¾
200	do............	78⅜	350	do..............	37
100	do..........s60	78¼	150	do..........b10	37
100	do..........b30	78⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	49
100	Erie Railway....b30	31⅜	50	do..........b30	49
200	do............	31⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s30	64
50	do..........b30	31⅛	100	do..............	64¼
150	Hudson River R....	36⅞			

MONDAY, Oct. 14—A. M.

A five per cent. rise within the last week or ten days on the Stock Exchange denotes the improved financial, if not political confidence of the market. The position of the country, as touching the Southern rebellion, is generally believed to be growing stronger every day, and while surprise is felt in some quarters that no decisive battle has yet been fought in either of the grand military departments of the country in which large hostile armies are menacing each other, this delay, by land, is more than compensated by the active and formidable naval preparations of the Government for an early demonstration upon the Southern seaboard. Whatever degree of importance is felt in other quarters in reference to the War movements of the Administration, we believe there is but little feeling of the kind indulged among our business people down town, who have recently trusted the Government with a hundred millions of Money, and with their confidence, at the same time, in the organization of the Armies of the Potomac and Western Virginia. The doubt that hangs over the movements of FREMONT in Missouri, and the new and important situation in Southern Kentucky, of course give rise to a certain measure of concern, among all classes, but create no painful question of the ultimate triumph of the National arms in both States.

The buoyancy in Wall-street is owing, in a large measure, to the manifestations of a prosperous Trade on the Corn Exchange, and the active employment thus offered to the Railway, Canal and Shipping interests of the loyal States. The advices from Europe, though occasionally marked by signs of partial reaction from extreme prices, show little or no abatement of orders for Breadstuffs, and the rise of interest at the Bank of France to 6 ₧ cent., is deemed confirmatory of the short yield of Grain in that country, and the financial preparations necessary to supply the heavy deficiency from abroad. The very latest accounts from England report a return to firmness in the Corn market, while Wheat and Flour are quoted steady. Our Exports from New-York last week are again reported over three millions in value, principally of Grain and Flour. The Imports, on the other hand, of all classes of Foreign Merchandise, are barely one and a half millions in value, the Dry Goods import being but $313,000. Some small parcels of French and English Gold continue to be received, although our highest Exchange was known in London before the *Asia* sailed. It is probable the amounts will be increased on the receipt of the lower Exchange which quickly followed. The Bullion in the Bank of England has been materially increased of late, and the London Discount market cheapened to 3@3½ ₧ cent. But the probability is that the Bank rate, which is 3½ ₧ cent., against 6 ₧ cent. at the Bank of France, will not be lowered while the rate keeps up in Paris. The Exchange here on London closed for Saturday's mail firm at 107¼@107½.

The progress of the National Loan continues highly satisfactory. The first guaranty of the Associated Banks of the three cities, of $50,000,000 by the original limit as to time, was to have been closed and adjusted, to-morrow, Oct. 15; the Banks then to apportion whatever sum the public had not subscribed for among themselves. The result is that full one-half the amount, so far as the $35,000,000 assigned to this City is concerned—and the same is true, we believe, of Boston and Philadelphia—has already been absorbed by popular subscription, and should a formal adjustment of this particular guaranty be gone into, the New-York Banks would have but $16,734,000 of the 7.30 ₧ cent Treasury Bonds added to their loans and discounts; while their ordinary line is reduced in the meantime, by the reimbursement of overdue Treasury paper of the old issue, and by voluntary mercantile payments, from $108,717,000, as averaged on the 17th August, to $99,950,000, as we have reason to believe it stood on the average made at the close of last week. The general average to be officially reported this afternoon will of course embrace, in addition, a large share of the first negotiation with the Treasury, (only $12,000,000 of the individual subscriptions having been thus far audited and reimbursed to the Banks,) and the whole of the second negotiation making together about $58,000,000 on Government account. Of this sum, $43,400,000 yet remains to the credit of the Treasury, as an undrawn deposit.

The popular subscriptions last week were materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. LIVERMORE,
Mr. W. M. VERMILYE, Mr. HOFFMANN,
Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, Mr. READ.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$578,000	$367,000
Tuesday	397,000	294,000
Wednesday	561,000	195,000
Thursday	870,000	400,000
Friday	276,000	456,000
Saturday	298,000	1,234,000
Total	$2,980,000	$2,946,000
By Banks	3,500,000	......
Total for week	$6,480,000	$2,946,000
Total for fortnight		$9,426,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by individuals	12,440,000	35,540,000
Total paid up to date		$44,966,000
By Banks	$26,600,000	
By Individuals	18,266,000	$44,996,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York Banks		25,004,000
Total assigned to New-York to 15th Dec.		$70,000,000

On Saturday the official authority was sent to Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, to announce that from this date the 6 ₧ cent. Treasury Notes due in 1863 will be receivable at par and accrued interest in all payments for the 7.30 ₧ cent. Treasury Bonds of the National Loan, as they were already receivable for Customs. By request, Mr. C. made this announcement in the Stock Exchange Board Room, to which he was invited, about 11 o'clock. The notice was received with applause, and the Sub-Treasurer himself cordially greeted by the Board of Brokers. This arrangement substantially places at par in the market *all* the temporary issues of the United States Treasury, and it has an immediate good effect upon the Funded Stock of 1881; which rose in the afternoon to 93¾@94 ₧ cent. In using the 6 ₧ cents. of 1863 for the New Loan, the public will bear in mind that the same practice will obtain at the Sub-Treasury as at the Custom-house—that is, where the sum of principal and interest falls short of an even amount in Treasury Bonds, the difference must be made good in Gold. In other words, no change in Gold will be returned by the Government. One of the private Agents of the Treasury, Mr. LIVERMORE, authorizes us to say that he will take this paper at par in payment of subscriptions; and the others, we presume, will do the same.

The market for Money is steady at Bank and on the Street for Discounts, the demand in this way being kept moderate by reason of the large proportion of business done for cash or on Government account, which is also cash on completion of the contract. Loans, at call, are something more active than usual of late, by reason of the largely increased speculation on the Stock Exchange. Lenders are generally charging the Brokers 6 ₧ cent., the exceptions at 5 ₧ cent. being occasional, and then on Government Stock, while the Brokers, in turn, are charging their dealers 6@7 ₧ cent. The Bank movement of the week, irrespective of the Government account, was a steady one on the Discount line, while the Specie average will probably show this afternoon an increase of $1,250,000@$1,500,000. The Sub-Treasury balance also leaves off fully equal to the close of the previous week, say $10,802,803, against $10,629,098. The whole stock of Bullion is now about $52,000,000, as against $54,000,000 on the 17th August, when the first Government negotiation was undertaken by the Banks.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,508,841, against $3,976,898 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $3,000,878, against $2,061,717 same week last year. Only $1,700 of Specie was exported, against $16,679 same week last October.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 ....$93,727,000
Add six weeks since Sept. 1 9,109,662
Total since Jan. 1 ....$102,836,662
Against same time last year 190,825,258
Decreased Import since 1st January ...$87,988,596

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 ....$86,506,000
Add six weeks since Sept. 1 15,066,697
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ....$101,272,697
Against same time last year 74,564,975
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ....$27,007,722

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $3,281,000
Against same time, 1860 43,060,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $39,799,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York $34,870,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston 7,636,000
California Gold at New-York 27,208,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1 .....$69,714,000
Against same time 1860:
From California $27,360,000
From abroad .... 951,000—$28,311,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1 ....$41,403,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₧ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	92@93⅞
Two years 6 ₧ cent. Treas. Notes	99⅜@99⅞
New-York Central	75⅝@78⅝
New-York and Erie	28⅛@31⅜
Reading	35@37
Rock Island	48@49⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	33@39¾
Michigan Southern	15¼@18¾
Michigan Central	43¾@47⅛
Toledo	32⅝@37
Galena	70⅝@71
Illinois Central	67@66⅛
Panama	118@117⅛
Pacific Mail	91⅛@92¼
Missouris	42⅝@44⅛
Virginias	45@47⅛
Tennessees	41⅞@42⅛
Hudson River	34⅛@37
Harlem Preferred	26@29⅛
Burlington and Quincy	63@64⅛
Harlem, Common	10¾@12¼

The Stock dealings of the week were important in extent, and doubly so in the rapid advance in prices. Taking New-York Central as the standard of the Share list, the rise is three ₧ cent. over the closing rate of Saturday week, and *five per cent.* for the fortnight, while some of the Western Roads in the same time have gone up 6@7 ₧ cent. The market, on Saturday, left off, after a heavy day's work, at the top rates of the week, and, apparently, with increased eagerness to buy. The advance on Government Six ₧ Cents of 1881, is about 2 ₧ cent. for the week, and on Missouri Sixes 1½@2 ₧ cent. The variations in Galena, Pacific and Panama, all of which had their important rise before, were less important, although each was stronger again on Saturday. A number of the *Bull* speculators on the Street, who anticipated such an improvement as we are now recording of the general market, and prepared themselves with heavy lines of the various speculative Shares, are reported to have realized to a considerable extent even as early as Wednesday last; but their sales, although known to be on cash Stocks in hand, failed to check the rise. Thus on free supplies of Toledo at 33, and subsequently at 35; of Central at 76@77; of Erie at 30, and of Rock Island at 46½@47, the market took an additional rise of 1½@2 ₧ cent. on each, in consequence of the more widely diffused interest in the present upward movement outside of the Exchange Board. At the same time it is remarked that a number of the inside jobbers, who are usually found on the *Bear* side, have changed their views of the market, or of the financial and political influences which ordinarily move it, and are rather helping the rise as buyers. The buoyant temper of the Government Stocks at the close of the week also contributed materially to the general good feeling, and it seems quite certain that any important achievement of arms in the field, added to the assured financial success of the Government, would give additional impetus to the whole market. Of course, however, the chances of repulse in any one of the great Departments of the army, ought not, under such circumstances, to be lost sight of. A sudden rise of 1@1½ ₧ cent. in Missouris on Saturday was attributed to a rumor, on private telegraphic dispatches from the West, that FREMONT'S column had achieved an important advantage over the rebel forces in that State. Thus far, we have no confirmation of the report. The general market left off firm at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The City Bank shares sympathized strongly in the general advance of the market, and nearly all are up 3@5 ₧ cent. on the prices of the week before. The following are the last bids:

New-York	88⅛	Mech. Bk Association	116
Manhattan	115⅛	Mercantile	101
Merchants	89	American Exchange	84
Mechanics	95	Bk. of the Republic	85
Union	86¾	Bk. of North America	87
America	100	Hanover	70
City	109	Metropolitan	88⅛
Phenix	86	Grocers	90
Tradesmen's	96	Nassau	82
Chemical	400¼	Shoe and Leather	83
Fulton	120	Corn Exchange	85
Butchers & Drovers	103	Continental	70
Mechanics & Traders	106	St. Nicholas	66
National	85¼	Marine	83
Seventh Ward	112	Importers & Traders	81½
State of New-York	82	Park	91½
Commerce	82		

The Railway mortgages are also going up, but are so generally withheld from sale at the Board that no large amount of sales and purchases are registered:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	M. So. assnt'd bs	57
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100¾	Nor. Indiana firsts	82
Erie firsts '68	103½	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	78½
Erie 7s. '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ₧ c., '75	89
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₧ c.	60¼
Erie fourths, '80	73½	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c. '79	20
Hudson 7s, firsts, '69	103½	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	81	New-Jersey firsts	103
Hudson 7s c'nvrt. '67	71	Galena & Chi. firsts	96
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	97	Galena & Chicago secds	96
Harlem seconds, '64	91½	Chic. & R'k Is.	94
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ₧ c., '69-72	89	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₧ c. '82	95	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92½	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	76
Mich. So. firsts 7 ₧ c.	83¾	Mil. & P. du C. firsts pref	74½
Mich. S. seconds 7 ₧ c.	67	M. & P. du C. seconds pfd.	52

The following report shows the Anthracite Coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season:

ROADS.	Week.	Season.	Last season.
Reading	31,588	1,372,794	1,575,086
Schuylkill, North	29,173	878,875	1,686,620
Lehigh, North	26,045	740,259	855,650
Lehigh Valley Railroad	15,518	612,275	611,023
Delaware and Lackawanna	21,895	841,383	821,815
Shamokin	5,871	166,820	147,239
Trevorton	1,224	36,742	72,127
Lykens'	3,006	118,993	127,880
Broad Top	8,290	199,46	145,810
Barclay	1,000	33,480	23,763
Delaware and Hudson	24,418	572,675	360,403
Pennsylvania Coal Co	23,404	[illegible]94,874	556,[illegible]
Totals	190,427	6,271,216	6,3[illegible]3,858

Trade With England.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON ENGLISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The official accounts of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the months ending Aug. 31, which were issued by the Board of Trade on the 28th ult., and an extract furnished by our London correspondent, show an increase from 117 to 171 vessels, and from 98,363 to 112,981 tons of shipping entered at British ports from the United States during that month, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; whilst the departures for American ports decreased from 185 to 109, and the tonnage from 173,238 to 105,743 tons. Taking the eight months ended on the same day of the two years, the difference is much less, showing that the irregularity of trade has been increasing as the year has rolled on. The shipping arrived at British ports from the United States amounted, during the larger period, to 1,592,459 tons, against, 1,217,951 tons in the first eight months of last year; whilst the shipping cleared for American ports was only 918,617 tons, against 1,033,951 tons. The details of the trade accounts correspond with those of the shipping. Britain imported, during these eight months, 1,790,212 qrs. of wheat, and 3,078,484 cwts. of flour, the produce of the United States, against 387,367 qrs. of wheat, and 887,479 cwts. of flour in the corresponding period of last year. The only other article, the origin of which is distinguished in the Board of Trade tables, is cotton, of which there was imported into England from the United States, during the eight months, 7,162,560 cwts., against 8,556,291 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1860. There was an equal falling off in the imports from Brazil and Egypt, but the receipts from India show a considerable increase. The August account shows an increase from all parts except the United States, the supply from which diminished from 669,274 cwts. to 448,061 cwts., as compared with last year. The imports of Indian cotton, on the contrary, were double the average monthly receipts of the year, and nearly three times as much as was imported in the corresponding months of 1860. The enhanced value of the article is shown by the fact that, though the imports of American cotton declined in quantity, the value is computed at £23,989,450 for the eight months, against £23,579,504 last year.

The difference between the tonnage of the ships entered at and cleared from British ports, from and to ports in the United States, is accounted for by the following table, showing the exports from England to this country, so far as regards the principal articles, during the eight months ended Aug. 31, in each of the undermentioned years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer and Ale	£66,670	£68,506	£24,778
Coal and Culm	127,399	134,016	179,162
Cottons	2,454,211	2,472,641	1,051,235
Earthenware & Porcelain	401,000	443,899	183,245
Haberdashy and Millinery	1,132,633	1,004,360	528,993
Hardware and Cutlery	771,367	664,637	402,789
Linens	1,317,760	1,147,942	451,761
Metals—Pig Iron	186,099	137,035	78,706
Bar and Rod Iron	594,149	466,217	142,176
Railway Iron	659,489	579,090	164,919
Cast Iron	14,863	15,801	9,040
Wrought Iron	326,828	314,680	118,074
Steel	335,068	384,489	201,734
Copper sheets and nails	96,448	38,901	8,188
Lead	49,867	58,955	1,451
Tin Plates	847,251	734,295	255,865
Salt	51,029	64,806	54,166
Seed Oil	118,530	68,597	1,620
Silks	309,956	180,367	101,061
Soda	405,752	349,549	131,269
Spirits	42,567	47,132	12,070
Woolens	3,163,636	2,657,390	1,180,740

The contrast with last year is much greater if limited to the month of August, in which the exports fell off more seriously than before, as compared with the corresponding month of last year: Cottons from 26,431,563 yards to 2,252,196 yards; earthenware and porcelain from £79,318 value to £16,514; haberdashery and millinery from £138,720 to £33,659 value; hardware and cutlery from 18,092 cwts. to 7,736 cwts.; linens from 7,176,914 yards to 1,265,318 yards; pig iron from 16,696 tons to 4,760 tons; bar and rod iron from 10,338 tons to 980 tons; railway iron from 13,464 tons to 2,100 tons; cast iron from 184 tons to 3 tons; wrought iron from 4,561 tons to 486 tons; steel from 2,445 tons to 482 tons; copper and yellow metal sheets and nails from 2,092 cwts. to 154 cwts.; tin plates from £112,964 to £18,602 value; spirits from 86,485 gallons to 4,233 gallons; and woolens and worsted stuffs from 102,786 pieces to 40,047 pieces. How England has paid, under these circumstances, for her enormous importation of breadstuffs, is shown by the bullion and specie account, England having remitted to the United States, chiefly in gold, £7,004,847 during the eight months, against £8,364 in the corresponding period of last year; while she has received from this side, in specie and bullion, only £54,053, against £4,001,908 in the same eight months of 1860.

THE UNION CAUSE IN THE WEST.

Gradual Progress of the treasonable Virus—Historic Statement of the manner of its Working—Its steady march towards the Northern Border—The plain Facts about Kentucky, Past and Present—Probabilities of the Future—Designs of the warlike Slave Power—Light springing up in Kentucky—Contrast between Slaveholding and Free-labor Counties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

Nothing so like as eggs, says no less a philosopher than the great HUME. If he had lived till now, he would have added, except the workings of secession. True, secession is, in some sort, a geographical distemper, like yellow fever: the free winds and healthful ice of the North counteracts its malarious poison; but its causes, course and consequences are everywhere the same. Originally the madness of a single distempered brain, it infected first a State, and then the Nation. When this mighty tempest, which is now devastating the land, first arose in South Carolina a generation ago, it was but a small speck, and the Nation, prosperous, high-spirited and confident, paid it but little heed. Thirty-seven years later, when a new generation, trained and educated for treason, imbued with it from infancy, had come upon the stage, and succeeded in dragging South Carolina out of the Union upon a lying pretext, we still refused to believe that there was any real danger. We did not believe that this great Nation could be broken up. It was a common prediction in the streets of Louisville, that, before thirty days from the date of her ordinance of secession, the civil authorities, and all the better citizens of South Carolina, would call upon the Government to protect them against the crazy mob of revolutionists who had precipitated the State out of the Union. Gentlemen direct from there assured us there was strong reason to believe that such would be the case. There can be no doubt that there was at that time, a strong under-current of loyal feeling, even in South Carolina—so strong, in fact, that our best-informed citizens here in Louisville, promised themselves every night that they should wake up the next morning and hear that thousands of Union men in South Carolina had rushed to arms, and were calling on the Government for aid. This event was confidently expected, and it is clear that, if it had occurred, this rebellion would never have extended beyond the confines of the pestilent nest where it wa[illegible]hed. There it would have been crushed fore[illegible]. For if South Carolina could not secede without a fearful and equal civil war on her own soil, traitors in the other States would not have dared to try the experiment. There was not, at that time, a man in Kentucky who believed that South Carolina had done right. All united in reprobating her course as the extreme of madness and folly, and not a few insisted that it was, wicked and insane as they granted it to be, merely a little escapade of Southern spirit gotten up for home effect. But the golden moments stole away; the promised reaction in South Carolina came not; Georgia went out of the Union, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Texas followed. Then came Sumter, and Virginia, too, went overboard. Still the people of the Western Border Slave States remained comparatively free from the destructive madness. The throbbing arteries of commerce which interlaced the North, the South and the Centre, still thrilled with an identity of being. Our friends at New-Orleans sent us whispered assurances of their continued loyalty to the old flag, but told us to keep the matter quiet for their sakes, and we smiled like one who has a pleasant secret, and promised to be as mute as mice. There were still strong Union minorities in nearly all the seceded States, and we still piously believed that, in a more inexplicable manner, by some "presto, change," operation, bogus secession would be spirited away, and the solid and beautiful Union Eagle be revealed in its stead. While the drunken States at the South were reeling in their bacchanals of treason, and raging and fuming like a muddled Hotspur who imagines somebody has insulted him, we kept winking and blinking and nodding, assuring them that we knew how it was, and that nobody should hurt them, and in a half-afraid sort of a way, told them, "There, you're good fellows—don't you think you had better not make so much noise?"

But it has been said that in times of revolution men live fast. Never was there a truer or more valuable apothegm. The President and Cabinet who do not acknowledge it, will never be able to cope successfully with this rebellion. The avalanche which goes thundering down the mountain-side, sweeping everything before it, is a vastly different thing from the handful of snow which started from the mountain's summit. A child's arm might have stayed the latter, but a giant with a thousand arms would be swept down by the former, until its force is spent. The incomprehensible madness which we so much deplore and vainly tried to soothe, at length began to mount to our own brain. All loyal sentiment was finally and forever extinguished in the South, and with no disposition to flatter JEFFERSON DAVIS, candor and a thorough acquaintance with the South compel me to say, that this result was owing less to terrorism and coercion than is generally supposed. It was simply the natural and inevitable fruit of the progress of the revolution. If the people of the North had seen the way in which this treason affects men, they would not wonder that this should be so. You meet a man to-day who is calm, rational, and a friend of his country; to-morrow, something has happened to set him wrong, and he is not much better than a bedlamite. Diseases of the mind are not less contagious than diseases of the body. Whole nations have run wild before this. Crazy PETER and crack-brained WALTER made maniacs of all Europe, and MAHOMET did no less for Asia. In Missouri, JACKSON, a Douglas Democrat, began to caper with the frenzy; and in Kentucky, MAGOFFIN, who had read South Carolina a homily on secession, began to jerk and wabble very decidedly. Our young men by thousands, in spite of the tears and entreaties of their parents, went off and joined the rebel armies. More than half the public men of the State suddenly became open and defiant champions of treason, and a large proportion, though less than half, of the newspapers, did likewise. I know it has been said that there was a backing down, a caving in, of the traitors in this State, toward the close of the long argument which preceded the appeal to arms. Not only is this not true, but it is the very reverse of truth. From the date of South Carolina's secession up to the hour that BUCKNER, a renegade Kentuckian, with a rebel commission in his pocket, and nine thousand renegade Kentuckians at his heels, made his dash at Louisville, they have constantly grown more rabid, more radical, more ultra. At first, they had no language of reprobation strong enough for South Carolina's course; now, they say that South Carolina was right at the start. At first they were willing to stand by Kentucky, no matter how she went; now, all the leaders and thousands of their followers, are with the invaders of the State. So on all other points. Meanwhile, through the hot impatience of both parties, the war had begun in Missouri.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate events. It is enough to say that, from the time the first shot was fired in Missouri till now, the Union cause has constantly lost ground, not only on the battle-field, but among the people; the latter loss not simply in consequence of the former. FREMONT is now struggling against heavy odds to maintain himself in that State, and a disaster to him at this critical moment would seal the doom of Missouri.

The next step was the invasion of Kentucky. The real nature of this movement, and the consequences which have resulted from it, might as well be truthfully stated now, without a Bull Run affair being necessary to maul the truth into us, and then squeeze it out again. It seems to be generally believed that some great advantage has accrued to the Union cause from this invasion. Kentucky has been rendered actively loyal; the Legislature has passed several very stringent acts; the State is arming to repel the invader, &c., &c. Never was there a greater misconception than prevails on this point. This invasion is to all intents and purposes a rebel triumph, and the paltry advantages which have been so loudly trumpeted are not fit to be mentioned in comparison with the disadvantages which the nation suffers. It may be safely asserted that if this invasion had taken place a few months earlier, not ten men in the State would have dared, or even been disposed, to apologise for it. The indignation which it would have aroused would have called every man and boy to arms. We should all, without exception, have felt utterly outraged, insulted and maddened. Now, however, the deed is done, and the Legislature balks and hesitates for a week or two—whereby hangs a tale—until nearly all the virtue of action is lost by the delay of action; and then, having at last got started, does quite as much harm by overaction as it has formerly done by its apathy. If they had passed bills calling out, arming and providing the whole military power of the State, within the next half hour after hearing of POLK'S invasion, and had then stopped, the condition of things in Kentucky would to-day be very different from what it is. As it is, BUCKNER, with two-thirds of the readily available fighting material of the State in his camp, laughs at their empty fulminations. He can use that material to make the very men who permitted it to pass into his hands undo their own work.

Before we suffer ourselves to be too much elated over the acton of the Legislature, we must remember two rather important facts: 1. The Legislature represents the voting and not the fighting part of the community. 2. It is certain that no draft will be made in Kentucky, and hence, our overwhelming Union masses promise to make rather a slim show in the field. The case stands about thus, then. BUCKNER has the mass of our good fighters, and we have a batch of legislation. Besides, all the strongholds of Southern Kentucky are in the hands of him and POLK, and nearly half the State is at their mercy. From what we know of the progress of this rebellion hitherto, we may know that their armies will spread the madness on every side. That madness is now spreading; it is useless to deny the fact. Better prepare to meet it. With the recruits that have flocked to BUCKNER, with PILLOW'S army variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand, with the regiments of Mississippians which are arriving, with ex-War Secretary WALKER'S brigade of Alabamians, with the thirty thousand fresh troops that HARRIS has just called out in Tennessee, they will soon have a stronger force in Kentucky than the Government will, and a Bull Run, a Springfield or a Lexington will give them the State. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that, with the exception of two regiments, all the Government troops now in Kentucky are raw levies, who have not the discipline and experience which are necessary to render the Northern soldiers matches for the fierce hatred, wild fanaticism and Mexican campaigning of the rebels. It would seem, then, that the turning-point of this great contest has not yet been reached, and that it is not improbable that the armies of the Union will be pushed into the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and the great States of Missouri and Kentucky lost. For one, I belief that result to be impending. The workings of secession in every State which the madness has invaded, have been as like as eggs. I see no indications yet that a change has come. I see no new spirit, no glorious and godlike minister of truth and peace and humanity, riding on the storm, bearing in his hand a principle of life for the healing of the nation sick unto death, and guiding the terrific energies of the tempest in favor of the now beleaguered and sinking Union.

Nor do Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and those who are acting with him, contemplate stopping at this point. Wilder dreams of empire than they entertain never filled the brain of NAPOLEON or ALEXANDER. For years this threat of conquest, this greed for the rich treasures of the New-World, and a strong confidence in their ability to take them, has been common at the South. It is to-day the growing master-thought of the Southern mind, and is assuming proportions and a power which will yet rock the continent in wilder and giddier convulsions than these. Union speakers and writers have dwelt with peculiar force and satisfaction, in all their demonstrations of the madness of secession, upon the impossibility of dividing the Mississippi River, giving its source to one nation and its mouth to another, and they have proven clearly, a thousand times over, that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates are madmen to attempt such a thing. But, believe me, they are making no such attempt; they do not for a moment entertain such an absurd idea. The heated Southern imagination, in its wild dreams, is picturing an empire in which that question shall never arise. They have no more doubt of finally bringing the whole valley of the Mississippi under their sway, than of conquering Kentucky and Missouri. It is part of their scheme of disunion, and no elaborate argument in favor of disunion has ever been put forth by them, through which this idea did not stick out more or less distinctly. See, particularly, HAMMOND'S speech in the Senate, in the Spring of 1858, on the Lecompton Constitution. He felt disgusted with the triviality and worthlessness of the whole Kansas controversy, because, as he lately proclaimed, the South would ultimately conquer and possess the whole Northwest. That speech and many others like it, at which we have hitherto only wondered and smiled, reveal a terrible significance when read by the light of events now transpiring. A gigantic military power, born of Slavery, is rearing its head in the South, and when it shall have found its destined leader, the continent will quake beneath its tread and reel in the shock of its terrible onslaught. The nation has not yet understood the character of this rebellion, and the seething elements of hell which underlies it. It is time we have awaked from our delusion, estimated this awful peril at its true value, and prepared the only means by which we can save ourselves and civilization.

Whether any event, or any series of events, is to be set down as a disaster, depends upon higher considerations than that of the achievement of an immediate and temporary success. Men and nations are often baulked in particular enterprises that they may accomplish higher and nobler deeds. The principles of true success often lie hidden far beneath the surface, and disappointment after disappointment, tribulation and repeated disaster are required to drive the proud and self-reliant intellect down to them. Truth lies at the bottom of a well; the haughty and high-headed never see her, while upon the downcast and sorrowing eye her beauty and her majesty often burst with the splendor of the sun. Blessed are they that mourn, for unto them alone does God reveal the highest truth. I do not hesitate to declare the opinion, that for this war to be brought to a speedy and prosperous close, for this rebellion to be easily and promptly crushed, would be the greatest disaster that ever befel mankind; and no enlightened man of his country can wish for such a result. It is as certain as that an all-disposing Power fills the universe that this rebellion will never be put down except by the destruction of Slavery. But how shall that end be accomplished? By the despotic exercise of the military arm? No. In that way, it never can be destroyed. Can you bind Samson while he is yet strong, in order to shear him of his locks of strength? Depend upon it the President's modification of FREMONT'S proclamation was a wise and righteous act. The mad policy of the proclamation would only throw into the hands of the rebels the last foot of slave territory where, if wisdom and right prevail, the great scheme of emancipation may be successfully initiated. But it is said that Congress may emancipate the slaves. This step would not be less futile and suicidal than military abolition. If you could conquer the rebels you could emancipate their slaves—not without. It would be force against force, as was the case before the still-born act of emancipation. But the slaves would then rise and assert their freedom, and thus the enemy be weakened. The answer is, that they would not rise and assert their freedom more readily after such an act than before it. A thousand years might roll away, and the slaves of the South never hear the real import and meaning of the act. I know that now the poor, deluded, ignorant negroes hate the North not less than their masters. How, then, can you render the negro element available until you have first subdued the rebels? No, the world has got to be educated up to freedom. The white man, the black man, all men, have got to pass through a preparation of mind and soul before that proud and glorious hight can be obtained. God sends His truth into the world as the tutor of the nations. Without that truth, except by that truth, has no chain ever been broken, no human being been set free. The glory and the bliss of this mighty conflict are, that the human mind cannot but apprehend this truth and incorporate it into its life. Do not by rash impatience ruin all by revolting the mind from this truth. I tell the readers of the TIMES now, as I told them in my last, and I tell the world, that there is springing up here in these Border States a light which will yet settle this question, and save the nation. Let the loyalists here feel that this matter rests entirely with them; let them realize, as they are fast coming to do, that emancipation alone can reunite the nation, and that emancipation is a peculiar and undivided duty of their own, and then the great and glorious end. Strengthen, aid, assist them all in your power, but never, no, never, as you love your country and your kind, take the question out of their hands.

The invasion of Kentucky has brought out some results connected with this matter which have not failed to impress most profoundly the reflecting members of the genuine and unyielding Union party. While from the central counties, where the great mass of wealth and of slaves lie, many recruits have gone off to join BUCKNER, scarcely a handful have enlisted to repel the foe. The extent of the loyalty of those nominally loyal counties leads them no further than an unmanly inactivity between the State and nation, and those who seek the life of both. On the other hand, in the mountain district, where there are no slaves, old and young, all callings and conditions, all grades and dispositions of men, are pouring from the valleys and the mountain-sides to fight beneath the banner of the Union. Look at the census book, and then at the muster rolls, and contrast Pulaski and Washington with Scott and Bourbon.

DOINGS OF THE GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the St. Louis Republican.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

The details of the engagement yesterday afternoon, between the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*, and the rebel batteries above Columbus, do not present any very exciting feature beyond the expenditure of a large amount of powder and ball by both sides.

The action commenced at noon, and continued little over an hour, when the boats withdrew. The batteries, three in number, which were engaged, are situated upon the bluff above the town, in front of the principal camp of the Confederates. The gunboats were posted about two miles above the batteries, and used their heaviest guns. The *Tyler* and *Lexington* fired thirty rounds each, and their officers assert that one hundred rounds were fired at them. None of the shot (all round shot) hit the boats, though a number came unpleasantly near; consequently nobody was hurt. It is said that two balls passed through the smoke stacks of the *Lexington*, (a space so narrow that the story is scarcely credible,) and that one hot shot crossed her bow.

The boats landed a number of shell in the enemy's camps and batteries, silencing one gun, and probably doing considerable execution; but nothing is known of the damage actually done.

The bluffs at Columbus were observed to be dotted with tents, presenting the appearance of a large camp.

Those on the gunboats say that the rebel boat *Yankee* has certainly departed this life; but if we may believe the testimony of persons resident in the vicinity, she has frequently come up within a short distance of Norfolk. The evidence of those that have seen her is probably worth more than that of those who have not. It is probable, however, that she has now gone to Memphis for repairs.

The gunboat *New Era*, accompanied by a diminutive tug, arrived from St. Louis this morning, and her strange appearance excited considerable comment. She was crippled last night by being run into in a fog by the steamer *Hannibal City*, and made very slow progress as she approached Cairo. She is now moored in the Ohio, opposite the town.

The *Conestoga* has returned from her cruise up the Ohio, and is here. The *Lexington* and *Tyler* are away.

A man, claiming to be a deserter from PILLOW'S Army, has arrived here, but brings no intelligence later than we have had, and what he does give is received with many grains of allowance. According to the best information we can obtain, there are some 40,000 men in camp at Columbus, who are actively drilling, receiving supplies, and preparing for an expedition in some unknown and probably undetermined direction.

There is nothing new from Bird's Point, or from the expedition that went out to Charleston and Sikeston. Nothing is known with certainty of the rebel forces in that region.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—THE HERMANN HOAX.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HERMANN, Oct. 9, 1861.

The Hermann scare, which has operated so powerfully upon St. Louis nerves during the last twenty-four hours, is nothing but a mare's nest—one of the ten thousand figments from the teeming brains of sensation-mongers. The whole story is worse than a canard—it is *gasconade*. No detachment of PRICE'S army is within a good hundred miles of the Gasconade Bridge, and what is better, they are likely to get much further before they get any nearer. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON played out the part of bridge-burner at the Lamine some three months ago, and it may be considered doubtful whether he will ever condescend to even ride over a railroad bridge in Missouri after this. He has always been opposed to everything in the shape of rational or national progress, has identified himself by taste and principles with the race of pioneers who look to nothing in the organization of society above the supply of mere animal wants, and has gone to find congenial spirits in Western Arkansas or the half-breeds of the Indian Territory. The chance for a fight grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less as the cloud of Secession soldiers roll off to the South. But their second hegira from Missouri will be different from the first. That is coming to pass which I predicted months ago as a necessary consequence of secession and military occupation. Secession slaveholders by the thousand, with their negroes, will precede, accompany and follow PRICE'S army, and if the way remains open there will be such a slave exodus from Missouri this fall as

was never heard of before. I have just seen a gentleman from Springfield who informs me that trains of wagons loaded with household goods and two-legged chattels pass through that town every day on their way to Dixie. One day last week one hundred and fifty negroes passed through Lawreece County in a single company. In the earliest part of our troubles last spring and summer, hundreds of Union men were driven from their homes, glad to save their own lives and bear away their families, leaving their possessions, great or small, to be appropriated or destroyed by their secession neighbors. Thousands of these loyal citizens have been driven from their homes because they dared to express love for their country and its flag, and are now seeking a precarious support in communities where patriotism is not considered a crime.

Thank God, this game of expatriation is nearly played out, and our exiled friends are beginning to return to their late happy but now desolated homes. As Secesh has found that it will be a difficult task to banish two-thirds of the population, protected by a well-appointed army of fifty-thousand men, it has concluded to become a voluntary exile, and take its movable property along. Whilst there has been no disposition on the part of the civil or military authorities to interfere with the rights of citizens who have not taken up arms against their Government, yet there is preparation making for a general stampede of those who love the South and its rebellion better than their whole country and true patriotism. If they will leave us, we can only say, peace and joy go with them. Missouri has attractions enough to draw in crowds of enterprising, industrious people to fill the vacuum thus created—people who will give a new and wholesome stimulus to every department of commercial and industrious enterprise.

The Southern exodus of the sons of Ham is only the beginning of the end in Missouri. No one doubts as to the inevitable result. Yet our secession friends have been warned again and again, during the past year, that the only safety for Missouri slaveholders was in the Union. They would not be warned or advised, but rushed madly into the rebellion, and when it is too late they see the consequences. They have sowed the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind. Missouri is passing through an ordeal of blood and fire. Our only hope is that it may be brief, and bring her out all steel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860—Exhibiting the Origin and Growth of the Principal Mechanic Arts and Manufactures from the Earliest Colonial Period to the Adoption of the Constitution, and comprising Annals of the Industry of the United States in Machinery, Manufactures, and Useful Arts, with a notice of the Important Inventions, Tariffs, and the Results of each Decennial Census. By J. LEANDER BISHOP, M. D. To which is added Notes on the Principal Manufacturing Centers and Remarkable Manufactories at the Present Time. In two volumes. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: EDWARD YOUNG & Co.

In writing the history of our manufactures Dr. BISHOP has very nearly written a history of the country itself. The growth of a nation is so interwoven with its attainments in the useful arts that this could not very well be avoided. It seems to us that, had Dr. BISHOP fully appreciated the magnitude of the task before him, he would have shrunk back appalled from attempting its accomplishment. To grope among the dead ashes of buried centuries, with the purpose of exhuming live facts, is at any time a tedious task; and it seems almost a hopeless one when the facts the inquirer seeks are those connected with the humbler history of a people, that wreathe about their daily life, and mark the progress of industry. It is comparatively easy to reach the history of a conqueror who warred for his own advancement; it is difficult to learn of the life of the greater hero who labored to advance the good of society. The world that so carefully preserves the records of battles and conquests in the field, permits the history of greater struggles and more important achievements to die. The historian in the latter case has to gather the materials of his work from the trembling lips of tradition, groping with patient hands in the waters of oblivion, carefully sifting the dust of the drifting Past. Dr. BISHOP has entered upon his task heartily and hopefully. In the work of compilation he has been unwearied, as the mass of information he has collected fully attests. In arranging the result of his industrious readings he displays both taste and judgment. His book has the interest of a romance. Our ancestors, in snatching moments from the necessary tillage of the soil to develop that wealth of inner resource, without which no country can attain a permanent prosperity, feeding the fires of iron-works and forges with one hand, and fending off their savage foes with the other, appear to us in another guise. They are noble Knights, battling for victories more useful than those of war, laying the foundation of independence before they proclaim it.

Had Dr. BISHOP planned to produce a work that should flatter our national pride in the past, and give us renewed confidence in the future, shedding a ray of cheerful light in the present darkness, and strengthening our steps to follow and work out the glory of our ultimate destiny, he could have chosen no better means than the publication of the book before us. Following the footsteps of industrial enterprise from the time when our patient ancestors guided them humbly and hopefully along, thankful when the fires of a forge glowed in the wilderness, exultant when a little mill, driven by water-power, after an hour of laborious effort, achieved a single plank, or converted a bushel of corn into singularly coarse flour, until now, when they thunder over and through mountains, waking the echoes of every valley, and surely an American may be pardoned for the annual sacrifice of a turkey at Thanksgiving, and the burning of an extravagant quantity of powder on the Fourth of July.

No branch of manufactures seems to have escaped the notice or evaded the patient research of our author. Of the building of the first ship and the moulding of the first brick he has gathered data. He mingles on terms of equal familiarity with the tanner and the brewer, the currier and the wine maker. He reels off his statistical information as composedly among the rattle of mills as he tells it in the quiet of a composing-room, or the enforced silence of a submarine infernal machine. The indefatigability and judgment with which Dr. BISHOP has pursued his labor will bring their own reward. His book will remain as a monument to the patient industry of the author, a tablet in which is written the best tribute that can be paid to the genius of the country. And it will be read by the artisan and the mechanic, the man of leisure and the man of letters, with equal interest. From it the future historian will gather important aid; armed with its pages, the village orator, on future occasions of annual glorification, will outdo all former efforts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Few books of the season have achieved so complete a success as the *Free Labor in the West Indies*, of W. G. SEWELL, published by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co., of London, simultaneously with its publication in this country by the HARPERS. The Journals and Literary Reviews on the other side the water accord it the same hearty recognition and cordial appreciation that it obtained on this. One of the leading foreign authorities pronounces it, unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly, "the best discussion of the emancipation question extant," claiming for the author, in an eminent degree, "candor of investigation and impartiality of judgment." Our readers will remember that the series of letters which constitute the book originally appeared in the columns of this paper.

—Believing that the cravings of the civilized world refused to be satisfied with "The Mysteries of Paris," which EUGENE SUE, if we remember rightly, kindly consented to unfold, M. ALEXANDER DUMAS has presented us with *The Horrors of Paris*, and PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, publish the work on very cheap paper. The title is an appalling one. A child might be pardoned for falling into convulsions over it, and obstinately refusing to be comforted by even the most copious libations of soothing syrup. Adults would naturally be expected to conduct themselves with more equanimity, but those of sensitive nerves could not be safely guaranteed against spasms. On the whole, we do not think *The Horrors of Paris*, under any circumstances, can prove a good thing to have in a family. M DUMAS has a mania for sequels. He is cometary. The *nuclei* of his novels invariably drag after them nebulous tales. The work before us is a sequel to "The Mohicans of Paris." It, in its turn, involves a sequel. That the next publication in this line may prove "The Last of the Mohicans," is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

—The rival *Rebellion Records*, published by G. P. PUTNAM and JAMES D. TORREY, make most regular weekly appearances. It would be idle to institute comparisons between these enterprises, turning to the prejudice of either. Both contain the events of the day, carefully digested, presenting in succinct form what voluminous files of newspapers could alone otherwise enable the reader to preserve. Both undertakings are commendable ones—they seem equal in point of spirit, and equally deserve success.

—G. P. PUTNAM publishes a rather curious document in pamphlet form. It is entitled, *A South Carolina Protest against Slavery*, being a letter from HENRY LAURENS, second President of the Continental Congress, to his son, Col. JOHN LAURENS, dated at Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1776. It effectually does away with the favorite Southern theory that the same antagonism that now prevails between the South and North on the subject of Slavery existed at the time of the Revolution.

—WM. CARTER & BRO., of Boston, have inaugurated the publication of a magazine called *Tales of the Day*. It contains a variety of tales, original and selected—the selected ones predominate, however, and are the best. The first volume has already reached the fifth number. If it survives the turning-post of the half year in the period of its existence, it will be safe to call it a success.

—Mr. CHARLES READE's new Novel, just published in London, is entitled *The Cloister and the Hearth, a Story of the Middle Ages*. In this work, it is said that Mr. READE has returned to the style which first made him known in *Never Too Late to Mend*, and to have dealt largely in melodramatic situations and historic facts.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Monday, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 811, demurrer. Nos. 81, 240, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400, 404, 405, 409, 410, 410½, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 445, 1009, 15½, 389¼, 389½, 389¾, 1367, 1371, 1373, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397. *Part II.*—1090, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1142, 1144.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2205, 1117, 1183, 2221, 2225, 2231, 2283, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2281, 2253, 2257, 2259, 1389. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2198, 2236, 2240, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2282.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 557, 479, 1417, 1419, 1457, 1458, 1460, 444, 1075, 901, 861, 1355, 823, 1643, 1464. *Part II.*—Nos. 1455, 1361, 1372, 1056, 1429, 3397, 1368, 1428, 482, 1430, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1362, 1461.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 7 bbls. Ashes, 28,437 bbls. Flour, 268 bbls. and 137 bags Corn Meal, 167,621 bushels Wheat, 139,705 bushels Corn, 6,930 bushels Rye, 15,448 bushels Barley, 12,800 bushels Oats, 3,530 bushels Malt, 1,344 packages Provisions, and 1,704 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 720 bbls., including 533 bbls. Pots, and 187 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits no really new feature. Business is mainly confined to the supplying of army orders, the inquiry from Western and State buyers, as well as from shippers, being comparatively limited. Prices are irregular. In Boston, a moderate jobbing trade is being transacted, partly to meet the wants of the West, though the Boston *Shipping List* says: "New-England buyers have been more active this week, and quite a number are here from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, to whom sales have been made to some extent at advanced prices. For the Provinces there is also a fairy inquiry, and for army goods the demand continues without abatement. There is a firm and buoyant market for all desirable and seasonable goods, and the trade continues quite as active as could probably be expected at this season. Manufacturers are busily employed on army work, and they already begin to feel the absence of the workmen that have left for the seat of war. For California there has been a fair demand. Among the shipments of the week we notice 2,008 cases by the *Ringleader* for San Francisco, and 246 cases boots and 2 cases brogans to Melbourne by the *Dirigo*. From New-York the exports have been 183 cases to San Francisco. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	2,299	2,684
Since Jan. 1	73,653	161,157
Total	75,952	163,841

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, yet steady in price. Sales 950 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	18	18	18½	18½
Middling, ℔ ℔	21½	21¾	21⅞	22
Middling Fair, ℔ ℔	22	22¼	22⅜	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention, especially from export buyers, and prices of shipping brands have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales, since our last, 22,650 barrels, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 70, mainly at $5 45 afloat; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 70@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at former prices; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 45@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, at firmer prices. Sales since our last 265,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 41; White Western at $1 34@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 32@$1 34, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 14@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 17@$1 19; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 18½; Red State, at $1 26@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 46, ℔ bushel. Corn is in active request, and is dearer. Sales 250,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 55½c.@57½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 65c. for very choice ditto White, ℔ bush. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ℔ bush. Rye is in request, at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston 350 bales, 422 ℔s. average, at 13½c.; 190 bales, 428 ℔s., at 13¾c.: 200 bales here and 124 bales, 430 ℔s., to arrive, at 14c., cash; the market closing firmly at 14½c.@15c., cash, with few offering even at these figures.

HAY—North River is moderately inquired for, for home use and shipment at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are steady. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 42c.@43½c., and 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in more demand, and is dearer, including Common, at $4 50@$4 62½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Nothing new in Tar or Turpentine.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and held with increased firmness. Sales, 900 bbls., quoted at $14 75@$15 for Mess, $15 50 for Clear, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is doing better; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8½c.@9⅝c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues inactive, at former prices. Sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is in request and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues heavy, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and quiet. Heavy Goat are in demand and are firm. We note sales of 50 bales Tampico at 38c. ℔ ℔. cash, less 4 ℔ cent., and 150 bales Curacoa at 40c.@45c.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and prices have been well supported. Sales have been made of 1,250 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8¾c.; and 1,160 boxes Havana, mainly at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues in good demand for export, at steadily advancing prices. Sales 317 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@13c., and 78 cases Seedleaf, at 7c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 20c.@20½c., chiefly at 20c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been active for low and medium grades of Wool, generally, the supply of which is quite light in first hands, and foreign is altogether in second hands. Prices are rapidly advancing, being now up to 42c.@50c. for all desirable qualities of domestic fleece, and 40c.@48c. for ditto ditto pulled, ℔ ℔. Nearly 170,000 ℔s. have been disposed of during the past week within this range; also 225,000 ℔s. California, inferior to good assorted, at 27½c.@35c. ℔ ℔, the latter 6 months' credit; also some heavy lots of foreign, with 150 bales Chilian, to arrive, on terms not disclosed. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "there continues to be considerable excitement in the Wool market, and a further advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔. has been obtained on all grades of domestic. Manufacturers purchase fleece and pulled as fast as received, the transactions of the week, comprising 400,000 ℔s., at prices ranging from 45c.@50c. for fleece, and including some considerable lots of fine Wool. There is no fleece now to be had under 45c., and the tendency of the market is upward. Pulled Wools have seldom been so scarce, the sales ranging from 45c.@55c., cash, for No. 1 and extra, including a lot of No. 1, at 46c., superfine, at 45c.@50c., and extra as high as 55c. ℔ ℔., cash. The transactions in foreign Wool have again been considerable, comprising 1,500 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at very full prices. The market at the close is very firm for all kinds, with stocks of both foreign and domestic quite reduced, the sales of both foreign and domestic for some five or six weeks past having been larger than we have ever had occasion to notice in this market." In Philadelphia, an active business has been transacted, sales having been made of 250,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, common and medium, at from 45c.@52½c. ℔ ℔., including some large lots of New-York State Wool on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather more extensive to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bush.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s.@ 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ℔ bush. For Antwerp—Oil Cake, by steamer, 50s. ℔ ton. For Bremen—Lard, 35s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 354 tons, (whaler,) now at the Eastward, hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, about $19; a British brig, 169 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,500; a brig, 171 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., same voyage, $1,250; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to Port au Prince and back, $1 ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 130 tons, to Demerara, Hhds. Staves, $20, and 8c. ℔ bbl.; two brigs, 190 and 248 tons, to Barbados, Hhd. Staves, $20; a bark, 287 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and a schooner, to Mayaguez, P. R., 20c. ℔ foot and $1 ℔ bbl.; one, 179 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,000, port charges paid, and back from Ragged Island, Salt, 7c.; one, 160 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $2,000; a bark and a brig to Aspinwall, Coal, $650 and $7; a brig, 176 tons, to south side of Cuba and back, $1 ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,400; a British schooner, same, $1,350; a schooner, 258 tons, to Havana, $2,000; one, 284 tons, to Cumberland Harbor, $1,900; one, 150 tons, from a Salt Island to New-York, 7c.; one, 193 tons, from Ragged Island to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a ship, 1,046 tons, to London; a British bark, 343 tons, 20,000 bushels Wheat, to Falmouth, for orders to Havre or London; a brig, 180 tons, from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston; a schooner, 230 tons, to Guadaloupe and back from Turk's Island; a brig, 198 tons, to Porto Rico and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. IF you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout and a full set of dining and bed-room furniture, entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carrol-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Ridgewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, for a term of years, with stable and garden attached, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts. The house is four stories in height, with an extension three stories high, and is elegantly furnished; has gas and water. On the first floor are three large parlors and a dining room. The situation of this property, being in the choice part of the city, is admired by all who know it, and the garden has five varieties of the different kinds of fruit trees. The premises will be let only to a private family. Inquire of JOHN HASLETT, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between 5th-av. and University-place; the house is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and has been lived in by none but the present owner. To a desirable tenant, the terms will be moderate. For further particulars, inquire of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE HOUSE, pleasantly located, the owner a widow lady, and two daughters; will take board in payment of rent, or the house and furniture will be let at a low rent, until May 1 next. Apply at No. 349 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE, ON FIFTH-AV., TO rent for the winter, No 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.—4-story, 28x70 feet, full furnished, to a private family only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, three-story, high-stoop. Can be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5. Rent, $1,000.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A Large and Choice Stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
of every description,
all of which will be offered
at the Lowest market rates.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of Superior
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 50 to $5 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Very Cheap.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering large
Lines of
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS
of every description,
Also,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE, KNIT SHIRTS,
WOOL SLEEVES, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDER-VESTS and DRAWERS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MITTENS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK and WOOLEN STOCKINGS
A large and superior variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be had elsewhere, will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NEGLIGEE, ARMY AND NAVY SKIRTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
RIBBED AND PLAIN SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
A large and choice variety of the above goods on hand and made to order as wanted by UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
KNIT HOODS, CLOAKS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
RICH FANCY HOSE, KNIT-YARN MITTENS,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.
A large and choice variety of the above goods will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS,' No. 637 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have bought largely at auction, and can offer most desirable goods in
SILKS, OF VARIOUS NEW STYLES,
MERINOS, and PRINTED MERINOS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, PLAIN and BROCHE,
PRINTED REPS, in great variety,
PRINTED DE LAINES, all WOOL, and COTTON and WOOL.
WOOL PLAIDS, REALLY CHOICE, in various widths.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, FOR FALL and WINTER,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.
TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER
IN
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
The whole are to be sold at once,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
450 Paris Swiss Muslin Sets, from $1 to $3; regular prices $2 to $6.
350 Paris Swiss, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $4; regular prices $8.
500 Paris Jaconet Sets, 75c. and $1; regular prices $1 75 to $2 25.
600 Paris Jaconet Sets, $1 25 and $1 50; regular prices $2 75 and $3 50.
1,000 French and Scotch Jaconet Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. and $1.
Just half the original prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SPANISH POINT COLLARS, at 50 cents each, value $1.
MALTESE, POINT APPLIQUE and
THREAD LACE COLLARS, at 75 cents each.
POINT GAZE and VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, $2 each, and upwards.
REAL VAL EDGINGS, 10 cents per yard, and upwards.
MALTESE, THREAD LACE, APPLIQUE POINT, VALENCIENNES, and POINT GAZE SETS, at greatly reduced prices.
A large assortment of BLACK REAL THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC, PIQUE and LINEN BREAKFAST SETS,
At 75 cents and $1 the set,
(About half the cost of importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 14TH INST.,
WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

LARGE ADDITIONS OF SILKS
Will be made to the
POPULAR STOCKS,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard,
Purchased at the last
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,
At about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, GRISAILLE, ARMURES, WIDOW SILKS, BLACK AND WHITE, BLACK AND PURPLE FOULARDS, BLACK CRAPES AND VEILS, and everything adapted to Mourning Wear,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MACY'S WAR SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
At extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD GUIPURE AND PUSHER Laces, Veils, Coiffures, and Barbes, just opened. Also, Valenciennes and Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Capes, &c., &c., of every description. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

RICH FALL DRESS SILKS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM AUCTION—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON STYLES,
NOW READY, AT RETAIL!
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

FRENCH MERINOS, IRISH POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, REPS, WOOLEN PLAIDS,
And several large Invoices of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
AT RETAIL, VERY CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, 15TH INST.,
with an entirely new and elegant assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
recently selected by Mr. W. BUCHANAN MCKENZIE,
IN THE PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS,
Comprising all of the latest novelties.
GEO. CAREY.

CLOSING SALE
Of the Stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
In Liquidation.
No. 447 Broadway.
The store will be closed for two days, for the purpose of marking down the goods, and will be reopened on
TUESDAY, 15TH INST.,
With
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES,
$200,000 worth of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
&c., &c.
The entire stock will be offered at lower prices than any other in the City, in order to dispose of the same before the first of December, when the store will be closed.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

CEVATION WOOL VESTINGS.
The latest Paris novelties, just received, in
WHITE MODE COLOR,
MAGENTA MIXTURES
AND PLAIDED,
VERY STYLISH.
H. DERBY & CO.,
Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
Ladies are invited to call and examine our new styles of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
just opened, all qualities of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, &c., at prices to suit the times.
E. S. WILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

TO THE LADIES.—I HAVE JUST OPENED a large and complete assortment of ladies' merino under vests and drawers, misses' merino vests and drawers, boys' merino shirts and drawers; gloves, gauntlets, hose, half hose, mufflers, skating mitts and cuffs. Also, ladies' and misses' Balmoral hose—a new thing.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
1,000 ALL-WOOL BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $5 each; value, $9.
800 BROCHE CHAIN-LAIN LONG SHAWLS,
Choice Colorings,
Only $10 each; value, $18.
PARIS RAYE STRIPED BROCHE
SQUARE SHAWLS,
From $6 and upwards.
Together with a choice assortment of Scotch and American Plaid Long and Square Shawls.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

OPENING DAY.
In consequence of the bad weather, we have postponed our grand display of
MILLINERY GOODS until MONDAY, 14th inst.,
When we will expect a great rush for our
$2 50 Bonnets, worth $5.
$3 50 Bonnets, worth $6.
$5 Bonnets, worth $10.
$6 Bonnets, worth $12.
$7 Bonnets, worth $15.
Caps and head-dresses in same proportion,
At No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.,
J. HIGGINS, Manager.

MOURNING GOODS.
The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS—MANTEAUX.
MME. F PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
Has now opened the
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
All of which have been selected in the
FIRST HOUSES IN PARIS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
The latest Parisian shapes, in
SILK,
CLOTH, BEAVER,
VELVET, &c., &c.,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
OF PLAIN AND BROCHE EPINGLINES,
VELOURS, POPLINS,
DELAINES AND MERINOES,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 14, just received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Are now ready for the inspection of customers.
THREAD VEILS, $2 to $5. JACONET SETS.
THREAD SHAWLS, $50 to $100. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLYHOCKS FOR SALE.—SPLENDID double hollyhocks of every variety of color at 123d-st., near 4th-av., at $1 50 per dozen. As this is the season for planting this stately and fashionable flower, any orders for not less than two dozen will be promptly delivered to any part of the island free of expense. JOHN HOOD.

COAL.—RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD,) LEHIGH and Locust Mountain, warranted to be fine articles, at lowest market prices, from yard, 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English Cannel, of the first qualities, at current rates. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 236 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms in a good location, by calling at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, by a gentleman and wife without children. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD WITH a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, in a house of modern construction and improvements, convenient to the churches and ferries. The situation is desirable. Address, with real name and place of business, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST —An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and a private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor; also, one hall bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms suitable for a family to let with board; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a young lady, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, at No. 38 South 9th-st.; house contains gas. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—WITH BREAKfast, for gentlemen only; a second floor, with four rooms, and a third floor, front, all comfortably furnished, with every improvement; location near 5th-av. and Union-square; gentlemen willing to pay for the best accommodation in a private family, will find this an uncommon opportunity. References exchanged. Address T. F. W., Box No. 1,829 Post-office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

ROOMS TO LET.—A LADY, OCCUPYING A handsome house in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will take four or five gentlemen into her family. Pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, will be furnished, on moderate terms. The best of references given and required. Address S. A., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first-class; location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A DADY AND HER daughter having a large house just below Union-square, in a desirable location, would like to make arrangements with one large or two small families, for the Winter. Private tables if desired. Address Box No. 1,785 Post-Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., wish to let a large furnished front room, on second floor, with closet, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a small front room to a single gentleman. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET, with board, an elegantly-furnished large room on second floor; also, a fine room adjoining, to responsible and agreeable parties; terms moderate, house first-class, near 5th-av., in 21st-st. For particulars, address H. M., Box No. 2,332 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; also, a room suitable for an artist, in a private house, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms on second floor; also, a suite on third floor, back rooms, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO OR THREE front furnished rooms to let, for from $2 to $4 per week each, or with board for $5 or $6 for each person, at No. 72 University-place. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE LARGE ROOM, with closets and every convenience, for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 292 Yonkers.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COMFORTAble house, 13 rooms, large barn, 7 acres, 60 fruit trees in full bearing, pasture lot, with two permanent streams, excellent well and cistern, fine mountain view; half a mile from station; for sale at $6,500, or for rent at $500. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., Room No. 8, 9 to 11 A. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A movement of the rebels threatening our lines across the Potomac, was noted in yesterday's TIMES. They advanced a large force on Saturday in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in the National pickets to that point. The Division of Gen. MCCALL, stationed at Langley, was immediately formed in line of battle and got in readiness to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery, and the Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and MCDOWELL were also rapidly prepared for any emergency. The rebels attempted nothing further, and finally retired. Yesterday morning they again appeared in some force on Prospect Hill, which is near Great Falls, but again retired without doing more than make observations. It is impossible at present to tell the meaning of these demonstrations, but they may have been intended to attract attention from some more important movement elsewhere.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE, it appears, has not yet gone to Virginia, but is still in Kentucky, doing what he can to further the rebel cause. He is reported, upon good authority, to be organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburgh, in Floyd County, in which work he is being assisted by PRESTON, JOHNSON, DUKE, WILLIAMS, HAWS' MOORE, and other secession notables. It is stated that they have already collected a force of six or seven thousand men, whom they are drilling eight hours a day.

The paucity of news from Missouri, relating to the movements of the army, may be accounted for, by the fact that Gen. FREMONT has forbidden the transmission of such intelligence by telegraph.

We find in the Chicago papers some interesting and important news from Kansas City. On the 4th of October LANE and STURGIS were still there, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men. A serious misunderstanding existed between the two Generals, owing, it is asserted, to Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits. The whole circumstance is greatly to be deplored, as Gen. STURGIS has proved himself on more than one occasion to be an excellent and most valuable officer. We learn, however, that the difficulty had proceeded so far that LANE positively refused to obey the orders of STURGIS though the latter was his superior in rank. It is asserted that LANE is about to make charges against STURGIS. The whole affair will doubtless be settled by Gen. FREMONT. Through the same source we receive additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola. The enemy, it seems, fled and left the inhabitants to continue the fight. LANE burnt the town, and with it a large quantity of rebel stores. He freed also some two hundred slaves as a retribution against the owners. Though Gen. LANE'S army resembles very much an army of "free companions" of olden times, it is very generally believed out West that if they were properly furnished with arms and means, they would soon pacify Western Missouri.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Brigadier-Gen. WILLIAMS, who has been assigned to the command at Hatteras Inlet, was to leave for his post on Saturday night on board the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. A party of National troops who had been sent out from Newport's News to cut fuel were driven in by a party of rebel scouts on Saturday morning, with the loss of one of their teams.

Another daring exploit in the naval service is reported. Lieut. HARRELL, commanding the steamer *Union*, of the Potomac flotilla, stationed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, learning that the rebels had fitted out a large schooner in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and had collected a considerable body of troops there, with the intention of crossing the Potomac, determined that the schooner should be destroyed. He accordingly organized an expedition, and with one boat and two launches entered the mouth of the creek about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. The schooner was discovered some distance up, in charge of a single sentry, who fled and gave the alarm. She was immediately boarded and set on fire, and when her destruction was rendered certain, Lieut. HARRELL'S men returned to their boats and pulled again for the steamer. Their position was fully revealed by the light of the burning schooner, and they were fired upon continuously from both banks of the narrow stream; but not one of them was injured, though their clothing in many instances was perforated with bullets. The success of the enterprise was complete.

BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves have at last found the opportunity which they have so long desired; they have had a fight with the rebels, and, judging from the account which reaches us from a rebel source, they have no cause to be ashamed of the result. A New-Orleans dispatch, contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day-Book*, which has by some means reached Baltimore, states that on the night of the 8th inst., detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, effected a landing on Santa Rosa Island, drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards engaged the entire regiment. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. Indeed, the dispatch indirectly indicates that the rebels eventually got the worst of the fight, although they claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, destroyed all their camp equipage, and committed great slaughter among them. It will be recollected that some time ago the Zouaves were moved some distance from Fort Pickens, and located in a somewhat isolated position.

The great naval expedition, intended for operations on the Southern coast, which has been in course of preparation at this and other ports for some time, will doubtless soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be,—possibly New-Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Brunswick, or Savannah, or Charleston, or one of the Beauforts, or Wilmington—the reader is at liberty to fix the locality for himself. That the expedition will be very formidable, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops, it will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked, and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarkation of others. Our Baltimore correspondent notes the important fact that on Thursday last *fifteen thousand* troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great expedition.

From the Washington editorial correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*—a valuable authority—we obtain some satisfactory information concerning the condition of the army on the Potomac, and the services and ability of its General. Though the army, it is said, is composed of splendid material, and is completely armed and equipped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as a European force would be in time of war. The confidence of the men in their General is unbounded, and he, in turn, has infused among them a spirit of regularity and order. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the Commissariat, is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. The writer alluded to disclaims any intention of flattering the commanding General; he speaks of him, to give him the advantage of facts before the public, "so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action."

A dispatch from Los Angelos, received by the Pony Express, embodies advices from Fort Yuma to the last of September. Everything was then quiet at that post, the Texan rebels not having made their threatened demonstration against it, and apparently having given up all intention of doing so. Two companies of the regular infantry were there, busily engaged in making intrenchments, and preparing for any emergency. Two more companies of infantry were shortly expected there. The Los Angelos *Star* of the 28th ult. confirms a previous report that great numbers of the citizens of Western Texas were emigrating to California, where they could once more live under the Stars and Stripes.

Another candidate for Fort Lafayette appears before the public. His name is J. W. PACKARD, and he has been arrested in Philadelphia. It is alleged that he has come North on a secret mission, having left Richmond on the 17th of September, and that he has been concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists. The stratagem and craft made use of by PACKARD to secure the objects he had in view, are said to have been clever in the extreme. In Richmond, PACKARD was the superintendent of extensive works for the manufacture of war munitions, and it is said that he came North in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments—an article greatly needed at the South.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with the treasure, mails and passengers from California. Her specie list foots up over a million. She was convoyed some distance from Aspinwall by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*.

The news from New-Granada by the *Champion* is interesting. The Ospina Party in Panama, mentioned in our previous advices as disposed to incite an opposition to the terms of the Convention recently negotiated between the agent of MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, had gone so far as to inaugurate active hostilities in the streets of the city by firing upon the Government sentinels. They took a strong position in a house favorably situated for defence, and for a time bid defiance to the behests of the Govetnor, but finally, being few in numbers, and failing to procure certain support which they had counted upon, they surrendered, and quiet was again restored. From Bogota there is no news of importance. In several of the States of the New-Granadian Confederacy, however, there are symptoms of trouble, and it seems to be extremely doubtful that MOSQUERA will find his present position of Provisional President one without difficulties. The "Conservatives" in Cauca, Antioquia and elsewhere were gathering in formidable numbers, and would require prompt measures to overcome them. MOSQUERA was taking steps to increase his army to upwards of nineteen thousand strong, and a portion of this force was intended to operate exclusively against these malcontents.

The news from Central America by this arrival is without importance. From the South Pacific, the only item of interest is the announcement that President CASTILLA, of Peru, was expected soon to commence war against Ecuador, and that Guayaquil, in consequence, was being fortified

By the Pony Express, which passed the Pacific Springs Station on Saturday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 5th inst. Business is reported to be improving. Gen. SUMNER, in accordance with orders received from the War Department, had issued his proclamation ordering the manning of the United States military posts on the Pacific by volunteers, and the concentration of the regulars at convenient points for their transportation to Panama. A regiment of horsemen, armed and caparisoned like the Cossacks of the Russian army, expert with the rifle and lasso, has been organized in California, and offered to the Government. It is commanded by W. ROSSE, a somewhat noted Texan Ranger, who has remained loyal to the Government. Advices from Oregon state that emigrants from the States overland were beginning to arrive in considerable numbers.

Additional European news is recived by the *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race on Friday. The intelligence from the Continent is indicative of coming trouble at several points, but more especially in Hungary and Poland. All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations, and the Assembly Chamber at Pesth had been occupied by military, the members being forcibly prevented from entering. From Poland we learn that a solemn meeting of the Poles had been called for the 10th of this month, at Lublin. Turkey also seems to be getting into further difficulty. It is stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins. The appearance of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, had created considerable excitement there.

The clipper brig *Baltimore*, Capt. POTTER, from Miragoane, arrived Saturday morning, after a passage of sixteen days. On Sept. 22, President GEFFRARD and suite passed through Miragoane for Port au Prince, having been on a tour of inspection of the forts and of the country. He had visited all the small villages as far as La Cayes. The Haytien war-ship *Twenty-second of December* was lying at Miragoane. She had lost one of her men while firing a salute. The market for provisions was dull. Coffee scarce; logwood plenty.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Commander DECAMP, arrived at this port Saturday last from Loando, Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, JOHN DECAMP; Lieutenants, R. M. McArann, Geo. Balm, H. H. Dalton - Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. M. Page; Assistant Surgeon, James E. Lindsay; Naval Storekeeper, O. S. Wood; Captain's Clerk, Edward K. Winship.

Col. T. F. MEAGHER delivered an address yesterday to the troops of the new Irish Brigade, who are now quartered at Fort Schuyler. They number some eleven hundred, and accessions are expected to arrive next week, which will increase the force to 2,500 or more. Mr. MEAGHER admonished them of the imperative necessity of obedience as an element of military success, and at the close of his remarks, which were cheered to the echo, took occasion to reply to certain disparaging assertions contained in a series of resolutions published yesterday, above the signatures of two officers of the old Sixty-ninth.

The Conference Committee of the German Union League met at Pythagoras Hall yesterday morning, and nominated four candidates for Coroners, three of whom are on the Republican, Union and Democratic tickets, respectively, and one an independent nomination. The Committee will meet again this evening.

The rest of the rebel prisoners on Governor's Island were on Saturday transferred to Bedloe's Island, by the steamer *Bedford*, a portion of them having been removed on Friday.

An unusually large business was done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and on rising prices. Governments of 1881, 93¾@94, at the close; New-York Central, 18½@⅝ ₱ cent. Exchange closed 107¼@107½, and the Money Market steady.

A more active export inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at firmer prices. Pork and Lard were more sought after, and were quoted rather higher. Sugars were in fair request, as were, also, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Teas, Common Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil. Beef, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Rice, Coffee and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

Shall South Carolina Escape?

Although the loyal public is not permitted to know upon what part of the Southern coast the immense naval expedition now about sailing is to be precipitated, we think we do not mistake in saying that it is the almost universal wish of the people that Charleston, South Carolina, if it receive not the present, may not long await a similar blow. If the Government would arouse the liveliest sympathy of Unionists, in the South as well as in the North, let it be seen that a clear and distinct memory is kept of the origin of this war, and a resolute purpose held, however the conflict may otherwise go, and whensoever it may terminate, not to fail administering a fearful rebuke upon that accursed city and State, whose crime it is to have originated the war.

South Carolina stands out preëminent in the unhallowed work of sedition and treason. It is South Carolina that invented the words "nullification" and "secession," which have wrought such mischief, unsettling the minds of men in regard to the rights of States under the Federal Union. It is South Carolina that has for thirty years been a malcontent in the otherwise happy family of States, and an industrious preacher of disunion. It is South Carolina that incessantly muttered discontent, and threatened secession, until the national mind became familiarized with the crime and ceased to regard it with that horror which its enormity should have inspired. And, finally, when the poison of thirty years' stealthy and treasonable teachings had corrupted the South and prepared it for an insurrection, it is South Carolina that led the way in the overt act of disloyalty. Her Senators and representatives were the first to vacate their seats in the National Congress, and thus to proclaim to the world a broken and discredited Union. It was one of these recreant men—a true representative, however, of South Carolina treason—that proclaimed the infamous sentiment, in a public speech in the City of Charleston, while the State Convention there was sundering the popular allegiance from the National Government: "Let us seize the pillars of this Federal Union, as Sampson did the pillars of the temple, and drag it down, though we likewise perish in the ruins." Such was and is the true spirit of secession. It is infernal and destructive—ready to involve thirty millions of happy and prosperous people in strife, rapine, bloodshed and woe, to satiate the malice or subserve the ambition of a nest of disappointed and disaffected politicians of South Carolina.

And when South Carolina's desperate treason found imitators, and one after another State threw off its allegiance, till seven had gone—even then there was hope of a peaceable recovery of our National unity. The Border Slave States resisted the fanaticism; and the seven seceded States would have been crushed under the odium of their insurrection, if the evil had stopped with them. The wicked plotters of secession knew this, and a conflict of arms was decreed, in order that the flow of human blood might madden, and overturn what judgment was left in the Border Slave States. It was found fit that South Carolina soil should be the scene of this crowning outrage; and in Charleston Harbor the ensign of the Republic received its first wound, in being lowered to armed ingrates, their country's parricides. The seat of treason's birth was thus made the scene of its guilty triumph.

Now, is it not desirable, is it not a duty, is it not more than poetic justice, that South Carolina, so flagrant in sin, should be made to feel the earliest and heaviest penalties of war? If a Southern city must fall, let Charleston be razed to the ground and salt sowed on its ruins. If Southern fields must be desolated by the invasion of Union armies, let South Carolina's cotton and rice plantations be marked by the conquering advance. If slaveholding insolence and tyranny must be humbled to a dependence on the Constitution and the laws, let South Carolina's aristocrats learn to tremble for their serfs in the presence of martial law.

There is not only just retribution to be reaped in visiting upon South Carolina the heaviest blows of this war, but there is excellent generalship to be manifested in striking at that State. *South Carolina is cordially hated in the South.* No State would have so little sympathy and so little support from the other States. In numberless ways, the fact has become known, in the progress of the war. A few days ago, the pickets of a Pennsylvania regiment had a friendly interview with the pickets of a Virginia regiment on the Upper Potomac. A discussion of the causes of the war closed by an expression of regret on the part of the Virginians that they had not a regiment of *South Carolinians* to shoot at in place of these Pennsylvanians. And this is believed to be a wide-spread feeling among the Confederate soldiers. Is it wise to overlook such an advantage as this, in planning offensive war movements? Let Charleston be assailed, and a feeling of gratification will possess the hearts of three-fourths of the Confederate soldiers, who, for South Carolina's wrong, now suffer hardships in the field. And even if orders were given to go quickly to the relief of that original seat of rebellion in its strait, many a mishap would occur to track and train, known to the common soldier, if not to engineer and waymaster, to retard the expedition of the relief. Let the prayer of Unionists in all the thirty four States be heard for the early and unsparing chastisement of South Carolina.

The Decline of the Rebellion.

The Southern newspapers just now confine editorial discussion to the difficult point—where shall the rebel army pass the Winter? One recommends Missouri, another Kentucky and Kanawha, another Maryland, while the Richmond journals, vieing with each other through long habit in unreason and audacity, select Ohio and Pennsylvania as the more eligible seats. In all this there is nothing either positive, or practical, or practicable. What is positive and to the purpose is, that they fully recognize the impracticability of the army remaining where it is; and also the impossibility of retiring to the Southern States, followed into the heart of the slave-inhabited and cotton-growing region by the National forces. For, it is never to be forgotton that the mass of the Southern people are kept to the work only by the perpetuation and invention of delusions. One engagement made by their leaders through the Press no sooner fails than another takes its place, to be replaced in turn by others equally dazzling. Last Spring the rebels were led to expect certain victory at every step of their northward advance. Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, were to be but milestones in a journey of a Summer's day; and Winter, when it came, was to find them sheltered and quite comfortable in Fifth-avenue mansions, or in the shadow of Bunker Hill. To have suggested a possibility that frost might overtake their armies just where Spring left them, in the shelter of their tents, imperfectly clothed, and at a distance from supplies of food and fuel, would quite certainly have brought upon the doubter fatal suspicions of his fidelity to the cause of treason. This illusion has been dispelled, and another succeeds it. It is manifestly out of the question to maintain the army all Winter at Manassas. It will never do to present too suddenly the spectacle of retreat to a people already much suffering, much deceived, and much complaining. To promise the recovery of the doubtful Border States, or to tell confidently of Winter quarters in Pennsylvania or Ohio, is an intermediate deception, which shall prepare the way for the mortifying disappointment that must very shortly visit the entire Southern population. What could not be done in the Spring, when the North was at every disadvantage, and the South in the possession of numbers and means it can never in the most favorable circumstances repeat, certainly cannot be hoped for in the Autumn, when all the conditions of the contest incline to the side of the loyal States. Aggressions they dared not attempt then, in the presence of an inferior force imperfectly armed and provided, they will not attempt now against armies of superior strength, amply armed with all the inventions of modern scientific warfare, and supplied from the abounding granaries of a country ready to feed the world. Against such resources it is impossible to maintain a show of resistance. The rebel Generals have not ventured to tell the people of Richmond that the abandonment of Virginia is a foregone conclusion; that it remains with the National leaders to fix the time when the rebels shall evacuate the Commonwealth; but they are as certainly aware that the fact is so as that they possess the most elementary knowledge of the art of war.

The truth is, the military history of the rebellion is drawing to its close. The impossibility of recovering Missouri, of gaining Kentucky, of retaining Virginia, are terrible eye-openers to a people who, the other day, saw none but friends in those States, ready to fight for them, feed them, and protect their lines of communication as their victorious columns pressed forward to the Canada frontier. The soil that was to be the basis of measureless conquests in the North, having helped them to no conquests, is itself slipping from beneath their feet. With the blockade and threatening expeditions hanging upon their shores; and the immediate probability of a hostile advance along the entire line of the National Army—a line which stretches from Cape Hatteras to Kansas—the prospects of the rebellion are obviously, to the last degree, discouraging and the contest substantially decided.

When the last resort of the clever prestidigitators who manipulate the rebel machinery shall have been exhausted, and the South shall stand face to face with the stern fact of failure, we may be sure it will turn with relentless rancor upon those who betrayed it into such prostrate ruin. In that day, which is marked in no remote column of the calendar, the name of Union-man will be strangely coveted at the South. Men will be fertile in excuses for having suffered themselves to be beguiled into treason. Those who committed themselves by no overt act will be triumphant with the negative proof of unshaken loyalty. As we have seen it in North Carolina it will appear everywhere. We who know how an ignorant population has been deceived, may be trusted, rather than English speculators, to calculate the violence of the reaction which shall follow the consciousness of their involuntary error. In this simple postulate lies the key to a difficulty which foreign writers find themselves unable to solve. The war is prosecuted, not to subjugate but to undeceive; to bring the misguided population to hear truth rather than falsehood; to show them, when they will listen, that no right, or institution, or possession of their's is threatened; no function of self-government denied; and to show, whether they will listen or not, that they have miscalculated their importance in the commercial scheme of the world, and their ability to rid themselves of a Government which has given and guaranteed to them, all the elements of prosperity they have possessed. It is the interest of their leaders, who have everything to lose in this demonstration, to postpone it as long as fraud and contrivance can postpone it. But their resources, in this direction, are so very nearly exhausted, that the grand *éclaircissement* may be looked for at any moment.

The Canada Threat.

In spite of the neutral declaration of Great Britain, we have evidence of the strongest kind that the Government of that country, whatever its professions may be, is influenced, in its American policy, by an unquestionable partiality. Not to speak of the bias of the London Press, and notoriously of those journals supposed to receive their inspiration from official sources, we wait in vain for a rebuke to those West Indian authorities who permitted a rebel privateer to take in coal, provisions, and even munitions of war, at Port of Spain, in the Island of Trinidad. No satisfactory explanation has been yet given of the large additions to the army in Canada; and assured, as we must be, that the sentiment of the governing classes in England is hostile to a reconstruction of the Union, we may well doubt, without being over suspicious, the honesty of the excuses advanced for the military movements in the adjacent Province. We have been so utterly deceived in regard to the reputed aversion of the British Government and people to Slavery and Slave institutions, that we may be pardoned, for the future, if we mistrust their professions and doubt their most solemn assurances.

The increase of the English army in Canada, though not sufficiently great to indicate any sudden movement of aggression, is still large enough, in view of the leaning of the Government, to excite grave apprehension, and to form the subject of an international remonstrance. Under no possible interpretation of the existing relations between the two countries could a British Ministry affect to believe that America, with a rebellion on her hands taxing all her energies and resources, is contemplating a wanton attack on a powerful colony. Yet this is the fear to which English and Canadian prints have given free expression! No sensible person of course believes it; for it is not derogatory to the position and character of this country to admit that, at the present time, a war with such a Power as England would be a most disastrous calamity. To avoid it we would be justified in making almost any sacrifice short of National honor.

Lord PALMERSTON has well said that the surest way to avoid war is to make your enemy understand that you are fully prepared to meet it. Knowing, then, as we now do, that the separation of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union is a part of British policy, and an object that British statesmen desire to see accomplished, we should not neglect any of those warnings that indicate an advance from passive hope to active interference. We look upon the reinforcements of the Canadian garrisons as a step in the latter direction. The move is wholly unnecessary, except in so far as it may be regarded as a standing menace to the Republic. If it be objected that the force in the Canadas is inconsiderable, it must be remembered that there is a beginning to all things, and that the first is ever the most important step. When the East India Government encamped a regiment on the frontiers of Oude, its wretched King was dreaming away his life in unconscious security. When that regiment swelled to a brigade, and the brigade to an army, pitiless and irresistible, the King of Oude discovered the design, but all too late to struggle against the fate that swept away his inheritance. History admonishes us of the subtlety, determination and force with which Great Britain prosecutes her national schemes of self-interest.

In our case she has not left us in doubt as to her sympathy and bias. When, with indecent haste, she declared a neutrality between the United States and the "belligerent" rebels, it was an open insult to our sovereignty. For, reversing the case:—suppose that France, Russia, or the United States, at the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1848, had pursued a similar course, how many days would have passed before an explanation would have been demanded in no very measured language? Appreciating, then, the feeling by which the governing classes of Great Britain are actuated, we do not think that any movement, particularly of ships or soldiers, should pass unchallenged. The regular troops, in the Province of Canada alone, have been increased from 7,500 to about 12,000 men, and the artillery arm of the service, especially, has been strengthened beyond all precedent. English papers report that some 4,000 men are again ready to embark for the same colony. In a month or two we may hear of a third expedition having a similar destination, and so on, until any remonstrance on our part would be foolish and useless. During last Summer a very large and altogether unusual quantity of war munitions were landed and stored at Quebec. Besides these preparations, the Provincial militia and volunteers corps have been increased and raised to a point of serviceable efficiency; and Government organs throughout the colony—the Toronto *Leader*, for example—use all their influence to excite in the Canadian mind sentiments of bitter hostility against our people and Government.

We look upon the matter as one that calls for inquiry, if not for the positive interference of our Government. We have a right to ask of Great Britain whether she is using Canada as a menace, or is seeking by such means to encourage the attempt to dismember the Republic. There is *prima facie* evidence of such a design. The idea, indeed, prevails to some extent in the Province itself; and though the danger is neither imminent nor great, it is still sufficiently serious to demand attention, and call for some preparation.

The London Saturday Review.

Scholarship used to be a name for something humane and noble. It was supposed that a man engaged in "the study of the true, the beautiful, and the good," was above the narrow prejudices of race and the bitter hostilities of national rivalry. He was citizen of a State larger than the confines of any one people, and to whose immunities virtue and knowledge were the only conditions. While nation clashed against nation, and tribe met tribe in bloody collision, through all ages the scholars have preserved the *commune vinculum*, and have joined hands in a humane and cosmopolitan union. Letters have softened the hatred and quenched the wrath of rival communities, and inspired the gentle spirit of humanity and civilization to peoples, yet half barbarous, in their mutual envies and jealousies. Scholars have usually felt the responsibility of their position; that, in some respects, they were to be the leaders of human progress, and were to show a broad sympathy with man and a kindly feeling, which should rise far above the passions of the time. Even when fired with patriotism, they have related the brave achievements of their countrymen, in some struggle with foreign injustice or oppression, in words which posterity should record; they have felt it to be one of the bounden courtesies of their class to chronicle fairly the brave deeds of the enemy and to do manly justice to him.

They have usually seen that for culture and wit and polished learning to devote all their exquisite powers to poison the feelings between two even hostile nations, or to inflict wounds whose keen pang would be felt long after the downright blows of war were forgotten, was a base and ignoble use. Their learning, their power with the "winged words," their irony and sarcasm, their place in the world of letters, were not given them to sow deep and bitter hate, and arouse to wrath and passion warring peoples. No; as a usual thing the scholars have been the world's peacemakers. Still less have they sought to spread discords and misunderstandings between peoples that were already united, or labored to make kindred and friendly nations hateful and disgusting to one another. The keen weapons which their pursuits have furnished them with have not been turned to stabbing a brother people, or to cutting away the bonds of many years of sympathy and friendship.

And yet this age has lived to see this unknown spectacle in the world of scholars. An English journal, representing, it is said, the most cultured and scholastic young men of one of the universities, has devoted its wit and learning and criticism now, for months, to the amiable and humane occupation of making the American character ridiculous and base in English eyes, and their struggle for national existence a mixture of farce and insanity. Commanding, as scholars and men of culture, a wide audience—far greater here than in England, through our recopying of their articles—the Saturday Reviewers have deliberately set to work to write down the American nation, and to *write up* the mutual hate and anger which we had supposed utterly died away. Such a disgraceful enterprise for scholars and Christian men seems incredible. Quietly to sit down, in one's study, and to scatter abroad seeds of bitterness and envy and prejudice, which shall spring up again in armed men and deeds of blood and desolation thousands of miles away, seems such a species of fiendish malice or thoughtless spleen, exercised where the happiness of millions may be in risk, that we can scarcely understand it. One would suppose, that to any generous mind, however he regarded the causes of the quarrel, the mere spectacle of a powerful nation in its life-and-death struggle, would inspire some sentiment of decent respect, if not of sympathy. It is difficult to imagine the feelings of the man who can regard a civil war as if it were a comedy. And yet the purpose of these articles is plain. The *Saturday Review* has never, in a single instance, where it could avoid it, represented facts in this war correctly. It has repeatedly and maliciously falsified them. It has garbled our words, put upon our private and public actions the basest motives, exhausted irony and sarcasm in gibes at our disasters or our errors, and never once uttered a generous, not to say a Christian, word, over our misfortunes. In company with more powerful organs, it has done its best to cut off the resources for this war, by discouraging our loan, and it has labored to make us and our cause ridiculous in the eyes of Europe.

According to its veracious pictures, we are at once given over to mobs and to military despotism. We are a nation of cowards and braggarts. We have no principle and no motive in this war which an honorable man can respect. We are really bankrupt, and will soon give up the struggle in disgust and weariness, and the great American Republic will be among the things that were—a conclusion that all true Englishmen must rejoice over. Such is the humane, cosmopolitan, generous tone of one organ of English culture.

It will be thought by many of our readers that we make too much of the words of a single English journal. We believe we do not. The *Saturday Review* has talent and culture enough to make its articles read by a vast circle of readers. They are cleverly done, there is no doubt of that. And every man of any education has a certain enjoyment, even in his own castigation, if it is inflicted with sufficient wit and ability. These articles are also immensely copied in the English rural Press, and to a considerable degree in our own. When such men as the writers of these turn all their education and their talents to making bad blood between nations, they can accomplish a good deal of a rather satanic accomplish a good deal of a rather satanic character. Wit and culture will always have an audience in America, even if they are doing the very work of the devil. When we know that such mean, and base, and false views upon our country are permitted to circulate in England unrebuked, among the very best classes, we are ready to believe that the old hate between the two countries has by no means utterly died

out in England, as it has here, and all our worst prejudices, which the enlightened people in America have labored so long to quench, are fanned to a blaze again.

Of course, many of us know that the *Review* may be only the organ of a few clever young men, who like to show their powers by flashing a people thousands of miles away, But there are thousands who will not read their articles, with these allowances, and who are stimulated to utter disgust and indignation at "selfish England," by these words of her scholars.

It is certainly time that the culture of England should utter something towards this country more worthy of the humanity and the universality of the world of scholars.

THE HERALD'S FORGERY UPON ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The *Herald* reiterates feebly, though it makes no attempt to justify, its shameless signature of the name of Archbishop HUGHES to an editorial article in reply to Dr. BROWNSON on the Rebellion in a late number of the *Metropolitan Record.* It backs down a little from a similar fraud in the case of Prince NAPOLEON, and now only claims that the letters to which it originally affixed his name were written "under his *inspiration,*"—which is probably just about as true as the more adventurous statement which it made at first. In the Archbishop's case, however, it sticks to its text, and assumes that he wrote the article. Perhaps he did,—but the public has not the slightest reason to think so, and a great many reasons for regarding the *Herald's* imputation of its authorship to him as only one of its ordinary devices for attracting public attention, and creating a "sensation."

As we said the other day, Archbishop HUGHES is not in the habit of shirking the responsibility for any opinions or sentiments he may wish to bring before the public,—still less for any personal assault he may wish to make upon the character or reputation of any man from whom he may differ. Least of all would he be likely to make a bitter and not very dignified attack upon Dr. BROWNSON, a brother Catholic and a man of great learning, ability and influence,—in the disguise of an anonymous book-reviewer for a weekly newspaper. The Archbishop lacks neither courage nor frankness, nor do the past controversies in which he has been engaged show any unwillingness to meet fully and in open daylight any adversary whom he may think it worth his while to assail.

In the next place the Archbishop is master of a very vigorous style of vituperation whenever he may choose to employ it,—and can scarcely be reduced by age to the necessity, which oppressed the writer of the article in question, of borrowing the peculiar billingsgate of the *Herald* to give expression to his feelings. He is too well acquainted with current events, moreover, to accept as true a batch of the *Herald's* inventions which have been doing duty in the columns of that veracious sheet for the last year or two, and which the writer of the article referred to puts in the very front of his attacking forces. Unless he has changed his sentiments very materially within the past few years, the Archbishop would scarcely be led by admiration of the *Herald* to adopt its fictions and its phraseology as his own.

These are some of the considerations which lead us to believe that Archbishop HUGHES did not write the article, and that the *Herald* was simply playing an old and favorite game in announcing it as his, for the sake of creating a "sensation" among its readers. Even if the venerable prelate were its author, it is not easy to see what right the *Herald* has to announce a fact which he was anxious to conceal. That, however, would be a matter between themselves, and we should be quite willing to leave them to settle it.

Cotton Operators and the Coming Winter.

Hard times are in store for the laboring people of England. All the assurances of her orators and journalists as to the attainability of an adequate supply of cotton, cannot allay the apprehensions of her manufacturers. In vain the capacity of India and Egypt is dwelt on; in vain associations are formed to stimulate the production of the precious staple; in vain the Government promises to facilitate its importation by every means in its power; despite of all, the panic spreads, and already its effects are becoming visible. The malady first showed itself in Manchester, the capital of cottondom. There, a few weeks since, a circular from one of the leading firms gave notice to the people that "*short*-time" was probable and *economy* necessary. This was only a politic mode of communicating unwelcome intelligence to the masses, and was merely a prelude to the still more disheartening notices that subsequently appeared, announcing the actual adoption of "short-time" by such and such mill-owners. From Manchester the epidemic has extended to Bolton, Rochdale and Blackburn. In Bolton one very large firm, having six mills, and which employed, last Summer, 787 hands, has closed altogether, and warned its discharged operatives to seek work elsewhere, as there was no likelihood of business being resumed. In Rochdale eight firms are working only four days a week, and one has stopped *in toto.* While in Blackburn and its vicinity, no less than twelve firms, some of them owning several mills, are now working only four days weekly, and consider even *four* days too *many* in the present state of trade. In a word, there are thousands of people in England already either wholly or partially out of employment, in consequence of the cotton panic, and tens of thousands more will be in the same deplorable situation, from the same cause, before the Winter sets in. Yet, strange to say, while such is the condition of the manufacturing districts, cargoes of cotton are shipped from Liverpool to America—a phenomenon which can only be paralleled by the incessant exportation of provisions from Ireland throughout the period of the famine!

The trying ordeal through which the English cotton operatives will have to pass in the approaching Winter is the more to be regretted on account of the very peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. In the most prosperous of times their wages hardly suffice to procure them the comforts of life. Few can afford to lay up anything for a rainy day. They have no plot of ground like the French peasant on which they can fall back in bad times; and when put on short work, or altogether discharged, destitution and suffering such as the people of this country have a very faint conception of, are common their portion. In the coming crisis, however, one thing will be in their favor. So vast a multitude will be thrown out of employment, that prudential, if not philathropic motives, will rouse the British Government to action in their behalf, and induce it to make some effort to ameliorate the lot of the miserable.

HOW WE ARE TAXED.—In another place we are enabled to give a statement of the taxable property of the State, as just determined by the Board of Equalization. The table teaches a perplexing lesson to those who seek curiously in all direction for some symptom of weakness and exhaustion resulting from the great struggle we are engaged in. It will be seen that, with all the uncertainty of the future added to the actual certainty of heavy burdens to be borne, and losses sustained in prosecuting so costly a contest, the Board has advanced the aggregate valuation from $1,419,297,560, the figure for the last year of peace, to $1,441,767,430 in the present year of war—an augmentation of very nearly $22,500,000. The City of New-York gains by a very much larger ratio—the valuation in 1860 being $550,078,788, and in 1861 rising to $571,078,798—a gain of $21,000,000. In fact, the additional valuation may be said to fall bodily upon the City—a circumstance which proves, if nothing else, what unlimited confidence is reposed in the power of our people, even at this moment of supreme effort and endurance, to accept the burdens of necessary taxation. The fact may take its place among several other problems which are distracting European statesmanship.

JUSTICE TO INJURED DISLOYALTY.—Hon. HENRY MAY, of Baltimore, we are pleased to learn, has been set at liberty. When arrested and inclosed in Fort Lafayette, the sentence of Mr. MAY was approved by the public, upon the supposition either that he was the forerunner of other disloyal Congressmen, like VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD, who would at once be sent to share his seclusion, or that his intrigues at Richmond demanded this exemplary treatment of conduct which made his case so much worse than theirs. Events have proved both these suppositions incorrect. Mr. MAY'S seditious colleagues in Congress have been left undisturbed, and the disclosures recently made by Judge LOGAN show that the journey to Richmond had the approbation of the Administration; and consequently whatever treason characterized or prompted that mission, was participated in by those who would be exceedingly reluctant to condemn themselves to the hospitalities of Col. BURKE. In these circumstances, the imprisonment of the treasonable Congressman was open to a palpable charge of injustice and partiality, which nothing but his release could palliate.

Government deserves gratitude for the promptness with which it has realized and acted upon this conviction.

Taxable Property of New-York for the Current Year.

The following is a statement showing the aggregate valuation of property in each county in the State for 1860 and 1861, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes, under Chapter 312, Laws of 1859; also, showing the amount of tax to be levied in 1861, in each county, for State purposes, being 3¾ mills on each dollar valuation:

Counties.	1860. Valuation.	1861. Valuation.	Tax for 1861 3½ Mills.
Albany	$39,044,737	$39,444,737	$152,848 36
Allegany	8,035,120	8,035,120	31,136 09
Broome	8,391,423	8,391,423	32,516 76
Cattaraugus	6,620,148	6,620,148	25,653 07
Cayuga	19,214,844	19,214,814	74,457 40
Chatauque	14,270,102	14,270,102	55,296 65
Chemung	6,472,762	6,472,762	25,081 95
Chenango	10,500,000	10,500,000	40,687 50
Clinton	5,727,775	5,727,775	22,195 13
Columbia	18,365,430	18,365,430	71,166 04
Cortland	6,165,923	6,165,923	23,892 95
Delaware	8,210,352	8,210,352	31,815 11
Dutchess	29,979,280	29,979,280	116,169 71
Erie	47,251,841	47,251,841	183,100 88
Essex	3,824,027	3,824,027	14,818 10
Franklin	4,149,270	4,149,270	16,078 42
Fulton	4,054,412	4,054,412	15,710 85
Genesee	11,650,136	11,650,136	45,144 28
Greene	7,950,084	7,950,084	30,806 58
Hamilton	47[illegible],333	470,333	1,822 54
Herkimer	10,144,567	10,144,567	39,310 20
Jefferson	15,035,769	15,035,769	58,263 62
Kings	106,295,591	108,295,591	419,645 42
Lewis	4,495,200	4,495,200	17,418 90
Livingston	14,306,555	14,396,555	55,437 90
Madison	11,072,782	11,072,782	42,907 03
Monroe	26,732,076	26,732,076	103,586 79
Montgomery	7,354 077	7,354,077	28,497 05
New-York	550,078,778	571,078,798	2,212,930 34
Niagara	12,823,822	12,823,822	49,692 31
Oneida	25,639,379	25,639,379	99,352 59
Onondaga	28,350,128	28,350,128	109,856 75
Ontaria	16,445,575	16,445,575	63,726 60
Orange	24,525,254	24,525,254	95,035 36
Orleans	9,682,749	9,682,749	37,520 65
Oswego	14,254,368	14,254,368	55,235 68
Otsego	12,072,302	12,072,302	46,780 17
Putnam	6,114,055	6,114,035	23,691 89
Queens	21,343,083	21,343,083	82,704 45
Rensselaer	26,278,926	26,278,926	101,830 84
Richmond	9,728,402	8,728,402	33,822 66
Rockland	5,440,260	5,440,260	21,081 01
Saratoga	12,048,356	12,048,356	46,687 38
Schenectady	5,602,786	5,602,786	21,710 80
Schoharie	6,850,681	6,850,681	26,546 39
Schuyler	4,280,723	4,280,723	16,587 80
Seneca	8,159,547	8,159,547	31,618 24
St. Lawrence	15,633,359	15,633,359	60,579 27
Steuben	13,991,732	13,991,732	54,217 96
Suffolk	12,050,506	12,050,506	46,695 71
Sullivan	4,132,995	4,132,995	16,015 36
Tioga	5,848,318	5,818,318	22,545 98
Tompkins	7,874,265	7,874,205	30,512 54
Ulster	15,567,658	15,567,668	60,324 67
Warren	2,519,380	2,519,380	9,762 60
Washington	15,331,105	15,331,105	59,408 03
Wayne	13,887,157	13,887,157	53,812 73
Westchester	41,012,725	42,012,725	162,799 31
Wyoming	7,750,822	7,750,822	30,034 41
Yates	7,293,708	7,293,708	28,263 12
Total	$1,419,297,520	$1,441,767,430	$5,586,848 79

The proceeds will be applied as follows, viz.:

For Schools	¾ of a mill, per Chapter 180, Laws 1856.
For Canals	¼ of a mill, per Chapter 271, Laws 1859.
For Canals	⅛ of a mill, per Chapter 213, Laws 1860.
For gen'l purposes	⅞ of a mill, per Chapter 187, Laws 1861.
For Vol. Militia	1½ of a mill, per Chapter 277, Laws 1861.

The tax for 1860 was 3 5-6 mills, amounting in the aggregate to $5,440,640 49.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.—It may interest a good many persons besides the Italians resident here, to know that the Consul-General of the Kingdom of Italy in this City, receives subscriptions in aid of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR. His own countrymen, very naturally, take the lead in thus honoring one who was so conspicuous in re-creating their country:—but there is no free country in the world whose inhabitants can fail to sympathize with whatever seeks to perpetuate the memory of so illustrious and so gifted a statesman. The Consul's office is at No. 40 Beaver-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 101 deaths in the city during the last week, classified as follows: Men, 14; women, 24; boys, 33; girls, 30; adults, 38; children, 63; males, 47; females, 54; colored persons, 3. Diseases.—Abscess, bleeding from the lungs, brain, bronchitis, cancer, compression of the brain, debility, (adult,) debility, (infantile,) dropsy, epilepsy, erysipelas, bilious fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, disease of hip, hooping-cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, jaundice, killed, malformation, old age, pleurisy, premature birth, small-pox, disease of spine, suffocation, one each; asphyxia, congestion of the brain, drowned, nervous fever, hydrocephalos, two each; apoplexy, croup, diarrhoea, dysentery, three each; inflamation of the lungs and diphtheria, four each; cholera infantum, typhoid fever, five each; convulsions, (infantile,) 9; marasmus, (infantile,) 10; consumption, 13; still-born, 6. 76 were natives of the United States, and 51 of those who died were 5 years of age and under. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 4; Fourth Ward, 7; Fifth Ward, 6; Sixth Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 2; Eighth Ward, 7; Ninth Ward, 13; Tenth Ward, 16; Eleventh Ward ... Twelfth Ward, 8. No returns received from the Wards in the Eastern District.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—On Saturday night, a party of men who had been drinking freely, got into an altercation in a drinking place at the corner of State and Furman streets, when they were turned into the street, where the fight continued until one of the party, a man named GILMARTIN, residing at No. 21 State-street, received a severe stab in his left breast. The man who used the knife escaped, and the injured man was taken home.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A little girl named RHOEDER, residing at No. 96 Atlantic-avenue, was seriously burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp on Saturday evening. The mother of the child was attempting to fill the lamp while the wick was lighted.

AMUSEMENTS.

There are few public characters that can stand the test of Time. At the application of this touchstone reputations shrivel, and giants dwindle down into dwarfs. The world daily demands something new of its idols. A sustained flight will not at all satisfy the popular craving. Higher altitudes must be reached, or condemnation swiftly follows the voice of praise. Among the foolish many there are a wise few who fully comprehend this peculiarity of an impulsive public. These few wisely husband their resources; they "let themselves out" by degrees, and always contrive to keep an extra force in reserve to meet this inevitable demand. Several eminent wits have kept their choicest *bon mots* for their death-beds. Congressmen not infrequently adopt this rule, and, after sputtering through a session like imperfect candles, go out in a blaze of glory. HERRMANN understands this true secret of success fully. His pachydactylous rival, the hippopotamus, didn't, and here HERRMANN has proved himself the greater of the two. The hippopotamus had the advantage in point of size—HERRMANN has in sagacity. The former opened his mouth unguardedly and unreservedly, showing all his wonders at once. The consequence was that we soon tired of him, and answered his benevolent and smiling attempts to please by responsive yawns. Had he at first but opened his mouth by inches, he could have given the public an ell when they demanded it. He might have managed his countenance on the principle of a climax, rising by degrees to finish by castanetting the outer surfaces of his jaws together behind his tufted tail, to the confusion of his Nubian keeper. Or he might have doubled his œsophagus up in compartments, and only exhibited quarter sections at a time. But all this he didn't do, and hence his failure, hence these tears.

They do things better at the Academy. People have become familiar with the name of "Prestidigitator," and a few reckless and roystering blades toy with it in their cups. But none are quite familiar with the mysterious man who bears it, or, with his art. The moment we have learnt the secret of one trick he substitutes another more wonderful. Scattering cards around the house, and distributing them in historian's hats and in clergymen's laps with a perfect disregard for the proprieties; rolling two rabbits into one, and making money dance at the word of command,—all this was funny and curious enough, but in all cases the Prestidigitator had some Blucher of a trick that he kept in reserve, and only brought up at the last moment to distend staring eyes a little wider. His last achievement in this way is peculiarly worthy of mention.

On Thursday night last week, the visitor to the Academy found the stage lumbered with wash-tubs. Something was evidently in the wind, and eventually destined to be in the water. Mons. EDOUARD looked slightly more pompous than usual, but not at all as though he intended to wash clothes in public. The world within the operatic walls wondered, but not for long. Near the close of the performance, a large cauldron was brought upon the stage, a small liberty-pole was erected in the centre of the cauldron, and on this pole was fastened a tin liberty-cap, filled with bran. After a few trivial exhibitions of digital dexterity, pulling eggs from behind respectable-looking old gentlemen's ears—which any one can do—the Prestidigitator prepared to astonish the aborigines. He placed one egg in the bran, eleven in the cauldron. With the assistance of Mons. EDOUARD—who *has* a backbone, and *can* bend it when occasion demands—he then emptied the wash-tubs into the cauldron. The water splashed upon the stage, but Mons. EDOUARD didn't care. He folded his arms proudly, and looked around, as who should say: "After us, the flood." With the deprecating air of one of those extremely virtuous people who "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," the intrepid HERRMANN then stepped back several paces, raised a pistol and fired. Lo, or rather hallo, and behold! Forth from the cauldron flopped eleven sorrowful looking geese in a state of drenched despair; the cover was removed from the vase supposed to contain bran, and forth stepped, with the consciousness of a welcome though unexpected guest, an attendant gander. The geese quacked; the audience answered with appreciative cheers, and the curtain dropped on a tableau—HERMANN and "Edouard" surrounded by geese, and evidently sound on the question. It was a triumph. But one thing only is needed to make this trick a complete success. Let Mr. HERMANN dispense with fire-arms and discharge his pistol from the programme. The stench it creates is intolerable. The same object may be attained by burning sulphur or saltpetre, and without choking weak nerves by unanticipated explosions. If it is essential that shooting be done, let one of those innocuous contrivances be introduced which are so much in vogue in cheap shooting galleries—what a Cockney would call "a hair gun with an 'air trigger;" and then the house shall be jubilant, the geese shall be exultant, and every one shall be satisfied.

The "Cup and the Lip" has been withdrawn from the bills of the Winter Garden, after a brief career of a week. It was not relished by the public, owing, we think, to the lack of a sufficient plot. The dialogue, although not remarkable for brilliancy, was at least respectable, and the performance by all the artists more than usually good. To-night a spectacular drama, called "Napoleon the Great," will be produced, and the play of "Lavater," revived for the special benefit of Mr. WALCOT, Sr., who excels in the principal character.

TOM TAYLOR'S new comedy, the "New President," will be given, to-night, at Wallack's Theatre, for the last time. To-morrow night a novelty, called the "King of the Mountains," will be produced, with new scenery, dresses, &c.

The many improvements that have been made in Miss KEENE'S burletta—notably that of turning it into a hearty Union piece—have insured it a new career. During the past week her handsome establishment was frequently crowded. The "Seven Sons" as now presented, is certainly an enticing spectacle for the eye.

The Hippopotamus has returned for a short period to the Museum, and can be seen as heretofore at all hours. It is said to be his last engagement. DICKENS' story of "Great Expectations," in its dramatic form, is the novelty in the lecture-room. It is excellently put upon the stage, and very well acted.

The Orion Circus, at the Bowery Theatre, has attracted large audiences during the past week. It boasts of some of the best riders in the profession.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will give its first grand concert of the season on the evening of the 2d of November. Mr. CARL BERGMANN is the conductor, and the orchestra will, as heretofore, be selected from the very best players in the City. It is not going too far to say that the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn is one of the best institutions of its kind in existence.

Miss LIZZIE PARKER will give a farewell concert, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday, the 22d, assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ARDAVANI, Signor SUSINI, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, the pianist.

The "Alleghanians" having returned from a four years' tour around the world, will commence a series of their pleasing concerts, at Hope Chapel, to-night.

Miss NINA FOSTER, a lady who has acquired considerable renown as a reader, will give a recitation at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Tuesday evening next.

The living whales are still on exhibition at Jones' Wood. They are, undoubtedly, the greatest curiosities of the season.

The first rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society will take place on Saturday next, at Irving Hall. BEETHOOVEN'S Symphony in C; BERLIOZ'S overture "Le Carnival Romain," and R. WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi," will be the pieces.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates to the 3d and Londonderry to the 4th inst.

The first steamer of the Glasgow line passed up the river at 6 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF NOTED THIEVES.—Officers KING, of the Tenth Precinct, and EDSALL, of the Ninth, yesterday arrested Mary Palmer *alias* Johnson, Charles Rothchilds and Alexander Schietz, on suspicion of being concerned in some recent heavy robberies in this City. The officers have been watching this trio for some time past, and they have been noticed prowling around the Broadway stores with the evident intention of purloining goods when opportunity offered. The female prisoner is said to be one of the most expert thieves in the country. She was released from State Prison only a few weeks since, having been sentenced there for a period of five years upon conviction of grand larceny in stealing silks from STEWART'S, in Broadway. Soon after entering the prison she succeeded in convincing the agent of the Prison Association, Mr. BEALE, that she was innocent, and by his advice and that of other respectable gentlemen Gov. MORGAN granted her a pardon. Since her discharge she has been constantly with her old companions, and engaged in her old practices. Upon searching her rooms yesterday, a large quantity of silks, muslins, cigars and other goods were found, believed to have been stolen. The articles recovered are at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where they may be seen by parties interested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them all to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. An attempt was made to bribe the officers and let the accused go free, but without success.

SERENADE TO MRS. GOVERNOR MORGAN.—This lady was serenaded on Saturday evening, at Mrs. WM. CHAUNCEY'S, in Lafayette-place. A great many ladies and gentlemen have expressed regret that they had not been informed of the serenade, that they might have taken part in the arrangements; but as it was not known until late, on Saturday afternoon, that Mrs. MORGAN would be in town, and as she will probably leave the City to-day, there was no opportunity to give notice of the fact. It was finely conducted, the music being under the direction of Mr. WALLACE, and at Mrs. MORGAN'S request Mr. GORDAN W. BURNHAM expressed her acknowledgments from the balcony.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Saturday, at the dead-house of the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of CORNELIUS JACKSON, aged 56 years, a native of the United States, who died in consequence of injuries received on the 9th inst., by being run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. Deceased was sitting on a bench on the front platform of the car, when one of the wheels came in contact with some obstruction on the track. The sudden jar threw JACKSON off the platform, and the hind wheel passed over his left ancle. He was taken to the Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his foot, soon after which he died.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday night a canal-boatman, named MICHAEL SELK, saw a man struggling in the water at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. With the aid of a private watchman, SELK succeeded in getting the man out of the water, but before medical aid could be procured, life was extinct. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, but no clue could be obtained as to the man's name or residence. He was about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, light built, with dark, curly hair and black goatee. Had on dark-gray pants, no coat, checked Marseilles vest, and calf-skin shoes.

A RETURNED VOLUNTEER DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the body of a man was brought to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, having been found floating in the water at the foot of Jackson-street. It was subsequently ascertained that deceased's name was J. STRATLER, a returned volunteer, of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, and that he accidentally fell from the deck of a ship on Saturday evening, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday.

TO BOYS AND GIRLS IN WANT OF HOMES.—The Children's Aid Society will send a company of boys and girls to homes in the West on the 24th of October, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. Poor children in want of homes in the country, and parents who desire to have good places provided for their children, will do well to apply at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Eighth-street, between Broadway and the Bowery.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, CAROLINE MILLER, a woman aged about forty years, residing at No. 43 Attorney-street, was fatally burned while filling a lighted fluid lamp, the lamp exploding and injuring her so severely that she died a few hours subsequently. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

AID TO THE FAMILIES OF COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT.—A meeting of ladies will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to adopt measures for the relief of Col. SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment, that sailed yesterday in the *Star of the South.* A general invitation is extended to all patriotic ladies to be present.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 216 Canal-street, on the body of a girl named MARY A. KEARN, aged about six years, who came to her death from injuries accidentally received by falling from a wagon on the 16th of September last.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Burke, of California; Major Underwood and family, of the U. S. Army; Col. Victor Du Pont, of Washington; S. F. Hazard and W. Walker, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. O. Wetmore, from Baltimore; Chas. Showll, of St. Louis; Col. Smythe, of the British Army; Jno. H. Strader, of Kentucky; Capt. W. C. McCall, of the U. S. Army; J. M. McClancey, of Wheeling, Va., and Mrs. Col. Dunbar and family, of Havana, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; F. Chuffarl, of Paris, France; H. Burnham, of Liverpool, Eng.; J. R. Jenks and lady, of St. Paul, Min.; W. H. Phillips and N. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; E. S. Denn, of Buffalo; A. G. Bradish, of Vermont; E. S. Spencer, of Ohio; Jas. C. Converse, of Boston; Capt. Nelson, of Vermont; Eli Whitney, of Whitneyville; and Lieut. G. McKey, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Marcy, of the United States Army; Dr. Zelden, of Washington; Capt. H. B. Williams, of Rochester; and S. Sturgeon, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. C. Hyde, M. C. Tobin, E. C. Kennedy, P. Kirby and C. Wright, of California; L. W. Coe, of Oregon; C. Weidmeyer, of Washington; S. G. Howe, Boston; M. F. Conway, of Kansas; Major Peralta, Porto Rico, and A. G. Baker, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy, and Lieut. C. Smith, of the United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. G. H. Otis, of the United States Navy; T. N. Dule and family, of Paris; R. M. Bradford, of Rhode Island, and Major Sitgreaves, of the army, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. H. Anderson, of Montreal; Dr. D. E. Angus and family, of Paris, and Jas. Wright, of Buffalo, are at the International Hotel.

Lieut. E. P. Bankhead and W. E. DeKay, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Geo. Clymer, of the United States Navy, and S. Michelons, of Porto Rico, are at the Union-place Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM BARNUM.

LINDENCROFT, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22, 1861.

Mr. E. Holmes, No. 260 Canal-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Having seen the working of your "House Alarm" in other houses, I cannot withhold my confidence in it, and as I consider it even more necessary for a country house than insurance, you may, if you please, put it up effectually in my house and that of my daughter, Mrs. THOMPSON.

Respectfully, P. T. BARNUM.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars, at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

MARRIED.

GUERNSEY—REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas E. Vassen, Dr. DEBOUET GUERNSEY, of New-York City, to LYDIA A., eldest daughter of Joseph Reynolds, Esq., of Amenia.

WOODWARD—BURNHAM.—On Sunday, Oct. 13, by Rev. ... of Ithaca, Mr. BURL WOODWARD to Miss CATHERINE BURNHAM.

Ithaca papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—PORTER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, China, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, THOMAS W. RICHARDSON, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to ELLEN M. PORTER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 13, after a severe and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZA S. ARCHER, wife of Benjamin Archer, aged 51 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Canal-st., corner Ludlow, on Tuesday morning.

STEWART.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, MARY MATILDA, infant daughter of Wm. R. and Mary Matilda Stewart, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 108 West 34th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILBOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, JOSHUA WILBOUR, aged 55 years, 2 months and 29 days.

His remains were interred at Pawtucket, R. I., on Friday.

BOWERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, suddenly, Capt. PERRY B. BOWERS, of ship *Black Hawk*, aged 39 years.

His remains were taken to Connecticut for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after an illness of three hours, EMMA, daughter of Col. Richard and Matilda French, aged 19 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 Gramercy Park, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FRANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, after a short illness, EDWARD FRANKS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 West 29th-st.

MOON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, of consumption, SARAH MOON, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 27½ Elm-st.

TURNER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after a long and severe illness, SARAH JANE, the beloved wife of John H. Turner, aged 31 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 86 Hester-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Bangor papers please copy.

KENNY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 12, after a lingering illness, ROBERT KENNY, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

TOWER.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, PAUL TOWER, only son of Kate L. Tower, deceased, and W. Scott Tower, aged 11 months.

BLOODGOOD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, JOHN T. BLOODGOOD, son of the late Joseph Bloodgood, M. D., in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 3 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst.

WARD.—In Tompkinsville, Richmond County, on Saturday, Oct. 12, Mrs. MARY M., widow of the late Caleb T. Ward, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Oct. 12, THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SANDS.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 13, after a short and severe illness, FLOYD SANDS, only son of Caleb Sands, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave at 7 o'clock A. M., from 27th-st. dépôt for Rye, where carriages will be in attendance.

DAKIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Oct. 10, CHANCY B. DAKIN, of Brooklyn City, aged 24 years.

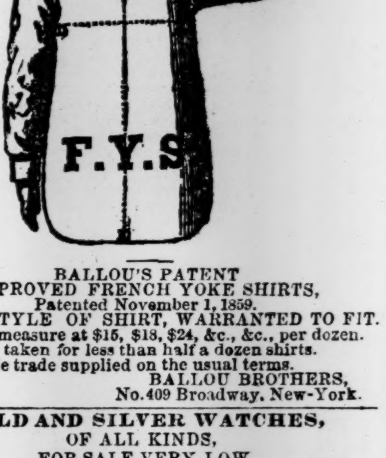
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from South 9th-st. Church, Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In Goshen, Ind., on Monday, Oct. 7, WASHINGTON EARLE, eldest son of John J. and Maria P. Earle.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday, Oct. 12.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—OCT. 12, 1861.
52, 62, 14, 27, 1, 18, 7, 22, 66, 32, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—OCT. 12, 1861.
60, 65, 10, 45, 14, 75, 28, 56, 20, 4, 59, 2, 3, 30, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE VERY LOW
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Beaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Reëngagement of the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
It was with great reluctance, two weeks ago, that the Manager announced the closing exhibition of this wonderful animal, but his utter inability to renew an engagement with his owners compelled him to do so. He is, however, now highly gratified in being able to announce
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS,
Though it is at an enormous expense, as the proprietors have had to forego a lucrative engagement at Philadelphia.
WHO WILL FAIL TO SEE HIM NOW?
No one doubts that he is the greatest wonder in the whole animal kingdom; that, in the language of Job, ch. xl.:
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE!"
His gigantic proportions and herculean strength are forcibly described by the same sacred writer, when he says: "His bones are as pieces of brass, and like bars of iron." He is, beyond all doubt,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
And being the first and ONLY ONE ever in America, is an object of interest, alike to the mere curious or the scientific admirer of Nature. He is to be seen at all hours, and every half-hour is exhibited both in and out of water, and described by a competent lecturer. He is accompanied by a native ARAB KEEPER, who is also an interesting human curiosity.
Also, on Exhibition at all hours,
WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY; ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR, the GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, GRAND AQUARIAL GARDENS, filled with living Fish from every river and sea, and to which are constantly being added many new varieties; THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, A MONSTER ELEPHANT TURTLE from the Gallipagos Islands; HAPPY FAMILY, and near a million Curiosities from every part of the world.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, the new Drama,
DICKENS'
GREAT EXPECTATIONS,
Which was received last week with unmistakable demonstrations of delight by crowded audiences, will be produced. The great popularity of Dickens as an author, and the universal admiration of this his last crowning story, places
THIS DRAMA FIRST IN THE LIST
with all lovers of the histrionic art. It is produced here by one of the best companies in New-York, and with new Scenery, Properties, Costumes, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER WILL BE
READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
IT CONTAINS
Nearly 100 Railway Maps, Railway Time-Tables to date, Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.
For sale upon all the principal Railways of the country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST.
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—THE UNION ASSOCIATION of the Fifteenth Ward will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th st., at 7½ o'clock.
WM. N. BLAKEMAN, First Vice-President.
STEPHEN A. PIERCE, Second Vice-President.

MILITARY.

[illegible] REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES,
COL. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Head-quarters No. 480 Broadway.
The Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,048 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honestly dealt with.

CAPT. LAING, OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH Regiment (Highlanders,) will receive his military and civic friends THIS (Monday) EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at his headquarters, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts.

WANTED—30 MEN TO FILL UP A COMPANY in the famous D'Epineuil Zouave Regiment. A bounty of $3 will be paid to each man on his enlistment. Apply at No. 126 Leonard-st., in the shirt-store, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CAVALRY. CAVALRY.—FIFTEEN YOUNG men wanted for a well organized regiment, already prepared to take the field; liberal compensation will be made. Address Box No. 2,386 New-York City Post-office.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil
has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other it will be sold
at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 39 Burling Slip.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.
It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.
We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
"Permit me to say to you, that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me, since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:
"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:
"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNTIL AFTER THE
HOLIDAYS,
WE WILL RETAIL
OUR LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING,
Which comprises a full assortment of fashionable garments, manufactured this season expressly for the City and near-by trade.
The goods will be offered at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the object being to close the stock by Jan. 1.
Owing to insufficiency of room, on account of manufacturing army work, we have, for the convenience of purchasers, temporarily taken
THE PROMINENT AND COMMODIOUS STORE,
NOS. 380 AND 382 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
The attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is also invited, as the stock is very full and complete, and we are enabled to offer the
MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Proprietor of THE SHILLING BENZINE begs to caution the public against imitations of this popular article now being set afloat among the trade. He will esteem it a special favor if parties who ask for the Shilling Benzine at any drug-store, and are offered an imitation, article, will forward the name of the dealer so offering to the principal dépôt.
THE GENUINE SHILLING BENZINE,
Which is always reliable,
IS DENSLOW'S.
See that his name is on the label or refuse it. Dépôt No. 162 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND ORREL COAL,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Now discharging from ship, and delivered in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, at the very lowest prices. Office hours, 9½ to 10 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. PECK, Agent, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has no objection to assist with children; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., first floor, near Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork; understands waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands sewing and embroidering; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DEclining housekeeping is desirous of getting a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children. Apply for three days, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or in the nursery; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av. in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do meats, game and pastry in the best style; also, creams and jellies; is an excellent bread baker; has four years' City reference from her last employer; left in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as capable cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st., first floor, back.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook, and understands baking. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 86 West 20th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days at the above-named place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and understands her business. Best City references required. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., at basement, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook and baker, and has no objections to do the plain washing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, with the best of City reference, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best of City reference. Inquire No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; is a first-rate cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Call at or address, for three days, at No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and first-rate laundress; is a good baker of bread, pie and cake; is willing and obliging; has no objection to going a short way in the country; has good reference. Call a No. 248 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 206 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. If not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl as a good cook; no objection to the washing. The best of City reference can be given from the last place. Can be seen at No. 223 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; if not suited, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 444 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as first-rate cook, and assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, with her present employer, No. 266 West 20th-st. Also, a chambermaid and waitress.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 196 East 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK AND chambermaid, who can attend to the washing in the house; family small; residence Staten Island. Good references required. Apply at No. 76 Beaver-st., up stairs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply, on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, as excellent cook and laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT WASHER AND IRONER.—A kind and obliging woman is anxious to engage as above; is an excellent cook, and understands meats and game of all kinds, cakes, pies, pastry, preserves, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up linen in good style; has the best of references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed a situation, by an experienced girl, with good City references, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and bread and biscuit baker. Call, for two days, at No. 556 2d-av., corner of 34th-st., east side.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful, neat; is highly recommended; will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A COLORED WOMAN is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 247 West 43d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a good situation for a Protestant German girl who understands the duties of a lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and would be willing to take care of one or two children. She can be seen at her employer's, 277 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family; would prefer the care of an infant; reference entirely satisfactory; can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the fancy store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, if required; would be willing to go a short distance in the country, or with a family to Havana; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND REspectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAby a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call for two days at No. 262 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; can cut and fit children's dresses and do embroidery; the best of City reference; no objection to go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; she learned dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best City reference given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young girl wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Can be seen by addressing a note to B. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call, or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of the women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also, on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce over six years' good recommendations from one place; will be found civil, willing and obliging; will do garden work, if required; will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address J. J., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can produce two years satisfactory reference from his late employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUations wanted, by a man and wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid. Both will be found capable, honest and trustworthy, and have the best of reference. Address B. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, English; could take charge of a small garden; no objection to the country; is a good groom and careful driver. Can give the best of City and country reference. Wages moderate. Address B., Mr. Thorburn's Seedstore, No. 15 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman, by one who perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of reference. Address R. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook and dairy woman, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address J. L., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young and sober man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; will be found willing and obliging; has nine years' very best City reference; no objection to the country; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Can be seen or heard of at No. 820 Broadway, in the real estate office, or at No. 124 Clinton-place, 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man, of pleasing address, and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in most respectable families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address WALTER, in cicar-store, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 12th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT DENtist, fully competent to do filling and plate work; applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages wanted. At PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also a dental student.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL FOR general housework, in a small family. Apply at No. 96 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BLACKSMITHS and finishers, to work on gun carriages. Good workmen can obtain a job, on application to FREDERICK WOOD & CO., Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.)

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS VALET, to travel with a merchant to California; wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS POLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 66 Pearl-st., N. Y.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park. Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director. Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 19 West 15th-st., Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F, Union Theological Seminary. References Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 16th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM, Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months. EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER's school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

AT PAINE'S BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITing Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students from City or country receive 3 months, 78 lessons, each, in Penmanship, and Arithmetic or Book-keeping; lessons unlimited for $10. Ladies' day and evening writing lessons, $2—20 lessons. Adult pupils can arrange for strictly private rooms, and be as retired and free from interruption as in their own parlors.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y. This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address B. FRANKLIN GREENE, Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, is the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Mr. D. in person gives private lessons in penmanship, and guarantees to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in ten lessons. Terms for book-keeping reduced from $15 to $5 for this week.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND WEALTHY French young lady wishes to make the acquaintance of a young American gentleman, not over 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. She has just left France, and is a stranger in this City. She understands English perfectly. Address LELIA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXTENSIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS, wishes to make the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony: wealth no object whatever; a handsome face and amiable disposition considered most important. Address PAQUITA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York. Location pleasant and healthy. Pupils are instructed by the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO exchange French lessons for singing lessons. Good references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MISS McINTOSH WILL BE READY TO receive her class at her own residence, No. 1 Albion-place, 4th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN who can bring with him a few pupils, a situation as teacher of the classics and belles lettres. Has had eight years of experience in responsible positions; would prefer a City school, or a tutorship in a private family. Refers to the President of Columbia College and others. Address H., No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXAERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagment in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, as governess; is accustomed to teach English, French, music and embroidering; terms moderate. Apply at, or address, for one week, No. 61 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

AS VISITING TUTOR.—A COLLEGE GRADuate, of experience in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting tutor in a family or a private school; not more than one or two hours per day given. Subjects—Common School studies, Latin, Greek, History, or English literature (lessons or lectures.) The most unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 4698 N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

A YOUNG LADY (AN EPISCOPALIAN) WHO has had several years' experience, desires an engagement in a family or school; she refers to some of the first families in this City, where she has taught; will instruct either young or advanced pupils in the English branches, music, French, drawing, painting, and ornamental needlework if desired. Terms very moderate. Call or address for three days TEACHER, No. 247 Washington-st., corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL. Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in Fine Furniture.

MONDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

All the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy chairs, elegant china vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining table, chairs, china tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oilcloths, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructure aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 138 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th av., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window-curtains, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, solid rosewood parlor-suites in green velvet and brocatel, etageres, lounges and ottomans, marble-top centre-tables, bronze clock and statuettes, mahogany and black-walnut chamber-furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, feather-beds, curled hair-mattresses, bolsters, pillows, quilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c., oak and black-walnut dining-room furniture, heavy English plated ware. French china, cut glass ware, table-linen and cutlery, superb rosewood piano-forte by Hallett & Davis, Boston, rosewood canterbury and piano-stool, elegant chandeliers, pendants and gas-brackets; also kitchen furniture and refrigerators. Catalogues at salesroom.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, including many *guaranteed* originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

TWO LANDSCAPES, WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO INTERIORS, by SCHERMERS.
MARINE, by SCHAEP.
THE TOILET OF VENUS, by BOUCHER.

And many other fine paintings. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of fine paintings is requested to this sale, as it will be peremptory, without reserve.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

TO HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, At 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Frankfort-st., (By order of Mortgagees,)

The following:
67 Braiding Machines, in running order, with shafting, pullies and benches;
200 Reels;
1,000 Bobbins;
2 Winding Machines;
1 Spooler and Doubler.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1.000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROgans, and rubbers, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising an assortment of Fall goods, adapted to city and country trade, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, the balance of a retailer's stock. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 cases of boots, shoes, and brogans, at auction, by Richards & Whiting, on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, and well adapted both to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BLOODED STOCK AT AUCTION.—J. B. MONNOT'S auction sale of thorough-breds, superb milch cows, &c., will positively take place THIS DAY, (Monday) Oct. 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at his farm, Cluson Point, Westchester County, five miles from Harlem Bridge. Stages leave Harlem at 10½ for the sale.

PRINTING MATERIALS BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Warren-st. and Railroad-av., Jersey City. Washington and Smith's presses, with inkers, Gordon's, Gilman's, Yankee and Screw presses; type from Pearl to 28 lines, stands, chases, stones, &c. &c., making 120 lots.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in every respect; six years old, very stylish, and a good roadster.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres. These are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing farm. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. Also, 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from depôt, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depôt, New-Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dooryard, grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE MODERN-BUILT first-class three-story brick house in Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, in exchange for a residence in Orange, N. J., with from one to three acres of cultivated land, accessible to the depôt. The house must be modern and of good size. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Maine-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 296 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19¾ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.

The notes bear date Aug. 19, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

Checks and current funds taken in payment.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP.—WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No 18 Merchants' Exchange, want to buy Atlantic Insurance Scrip.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature o sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1861.
FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs,
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6mM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.
ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.
s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER, } Trustees.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.

One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.

One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.

One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.

One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES,—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 216 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a rail road dépôt, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE cash paying business, established for the last fourteen years. Apply at Nos. 93 and 95 West 35th-st., near Broadway, in the lumber-yard.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED ON SATURDAY, A black and white spotted carriage DOG, about one year old; answers to the name of Sam; had on an old leather collar. The above will be paid on his return to No. 209 East 10th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA........SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free ticket to Quebec, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY........Oct. 14	On TUESDAY......Dec. 10
On MONDAY........Nov. 11	On TUESDAY......Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Havana, via Nassau, are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 14th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P. M.	Wednesday Oct. 2, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A. M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets o be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

CANTERBURY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Will start from foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock, and leave Pier No. 4 North River at 9 o'clock, SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 13. Canterbury Band in attendance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REMEMBER THEM THAT ARE IN BONDS AS BOUND WITH THEM.—The regular monthly Union Anti-Slavery Prayer Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. All who sympathize with the oppressed millions of our country are invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

GOBLETS $1 PER DOZEN; CHINA teas, 24 pieces, $1 25 a dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS OF B. ULLMAN,
New-York—THURSDAY, Oct. 17, and MONDAY, Oct. 21. Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Oct. 19, and TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

N. B.—These will be
THE ONLY TWO OPERA NIGHTS
that will be given in these two cities until the commencement, in January, of the regular Winter season.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Both the Academy of Music of New-York, as well as that of Brooklyn, will be thrown open to the public at THE UNIFORM CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

Reserved seats in any part of the house, 50c. extra Private Boxes at the usual price.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for the first night in New-York, will commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at the Academy of Music (14th-st.;) Sibell's, Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BROOKLYN may be had, commencing on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Sibell's.

NOTICE.—Those of the stockholders, personal friends and patrons of the Opera, who, from a view of giving their aid to the present enterprise, have bought, or will buy, $1 tickets, to admit to either of the two New York or Brooklyn performances, can buy checks for reserved seats (50 cents each) at the above-mentioned ticket offices.

THE TWO PERFORMANCES
will be
THE ONLY ONES
until the arrival of the new artists in January, as most of those now in the country leave early in November for Havana and Europe, to fulfill their engagements which they have found it advisable to accept in view of the disturbed state of the Union.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 17,
will be produced Verdi's famous Opera of
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
The great success of last Winter.
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
(Her first appearance in the great rôle of Amalia.)

MISS HINKLEY,	MAD. STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,	SIGNOR MANCUSI,
SIGNOR DUBREUIL,	SIGNOR BARILI,

Conductor........SIGNOR MUZIO

ON MONDAY, OCT. 21,
TWO NEW OPERAS,
Which will be given for the first time in America,
BETLY,
Opera buffa, by Donizetti, one of his best compositions, and greatly resembling his "Daughter of the Regiment," and the petite and charming opera comique, in French, entitled
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,
Now the rage in Paris, and
A CONCERT
By CARLOTTA PATTI.

The same performances will take place in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 19. Il Ballo in Maschera; and on Tuesday, Oct. 29, "Betly," "Les Noces de Jeannette," and Mlle. Patti's Concert.

N. B.—The same performances will be given in Philadelphia, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23 and 24.
B. ULLMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN'S FAREWELL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST FAREWELL NIGHTS,
Previous to Herrmann's departure for an extended tour.
Take notice of the days; they are
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Reappearance of Madame HERRMANN.
Herrmann in Brooklyn on TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MADAME HERRMANN.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 15 and 17,

The manager respectfully announces that, to accommodate the vast number of persons who could not gain admission on Mr. Herrmann's first performance in Brooklyn, arrangements have been made for
TWO MORE NIGHTS IN BROOKLYN,
Tuesday and Thursday, Tuesday and Thursday,
When, in addition to
A MOST SPLENDID PROGRAMME,
Containing many of his most remarkable tricks,
MADAME HERRMANN MADAME HERRMANN
Will make her first appearance in Brooklyn, in
LA DOUBLE VUE AND MESMERIC CLAIRVOYANCE.

On SATURDAY, Il Ballo in Masquera. Ullman's benefit.

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
MONDAY positively the
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE NEW PRESIDENT,
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss M. Henriquez, Miss Crocker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Reeves, and Miss Carman.
TUESDAY, FIRST NIGHT OF
A NEW DRAMA
Of peculiar construction and extraordinary
SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
Bringing into action the
GREAT AND NOVEL STAGE RESOURCES
Of this theatre, entitled the
KING
OF THE
MOUNTAINS.
Box book open one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING will be presented, for the first time, a drama in three acts entitled
NAPOLEON THE GREAT,
presenting pictures: 1. Napoleon on the Rock of St. Helena. 2. Attempted escape of Napoleon. 3. Death of Napoleon. Mr. C. KEMBLE MASON as Napoleon. The drama will be preceded by the charming comedy of LAVATER. Mr. WALCOT as Lavater.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
TWO DISTINCT TROUPES
On the same evening. Engagement of
MADIGAN'S BIG SHOW,
Which will appear in conjunction with
THE GREAT ORION CIRCUS,
Forming a company never equaled in the City. A magnificent stud of horses, splendid equipments, celebrated equestrians, gymnasts, athletes, clowns, &c.

IRVING HALL,
15th-st., opposite the Academy of Music
MISS LIZZIE PARKER
Would announce that, at the earnest solicitations of her friends in New-York and Brooklyn, she will have the honor of appearing in a
FAREWELL CONCERT,
(Previous to her departure for Europe, where she will make her first appearance in opera,) at Irving Hall,
ON TUESDAY, Oct. 22.
The programme will consist of choice Operatic gems.
She will be assisted by
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Sig. SUSINI, Basso.
Sig. ARDIVANI, Baritone. Mr. MILLS, Pianist.
For particulars see future announcements and programmes on Wednesday next.

INSTITUTE OF ART—NO. 625 BROADWAY—At the request of numerous friends, the splendid life-size PORTRAIT OF GEN. ANDERSON, painted by W. H. Powell, for the City, will be exhibited for a few days only, together with the famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Statuary, &c., &c. Open day and evening.
J. W. WARD, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Suffierns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
MONDAY NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented, the
SUCCESSFUL THREE-ACT
UNION BURLESQUE!
THE
SEVEN SONS,
With its
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
BRILLIANT CAST.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Performances commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,
PALACE GARDEN, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
On THIS MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 14,
MAGNIFICENT EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY,
In which the entire resources of the Circus Company and all the stars appear.
MME. TOURNAIRE, EATON STONE, CONRAD BROTHERS, HUGO REUSCH, LE PETITE BLONDIN, CARROLE FAMILY, the two Clowns, in an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and NIGHT, charity benefit to the Home School.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY,
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Splendid success of CAPT. WILLIAMS'
GREAT NAUTICAL EXHIBITION
OF A
A SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING this week, at 7¾ o'clock. Also, a matinée, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

SWISS BELL RINGERS!
Hope Chapel, Upper Hall, No. 720 Broadway.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
Having returned from a four years' tour around the world, will commence a series of CONCERTS at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, and continue EVERY EVENING during the week. Admission 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—THE Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature. Wonders of the brain and *pons varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be. Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch. Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England. Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life. Wonders of accouchement, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology. WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view, and greater wonders still in the Sepulchre, or Pathological Room!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS, &c., at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—The rare and valuable Works of Art, gathered from private collections for the Plymouth Sunday School Festival, will remain on exhibition EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, except Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. The selection includes many of the best works of Inness, Rousseau, Huntington, Brown, Rondel, Kensett, Lane, Morvillier, Troyon, Frere, Boddington, Lambdin, Brion, Coleman, and of others of our own and foreign artists. Single admission, 10 cents; tickets for the week, 25 cents. Entrance only by Cranberry-st. door.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT JONES' Woods, East River, and 65th-st. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

UNE PARISIENNE DONNE A DES PRIX très modérés des leçons de Français, de piano, et de chant, à sa residence, Houston-st., No. 78. Excellentes recommendations. Apply from 4 à 6.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $5 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $60, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS, AT PRICES TO suit the times, containing 4, 6, 8, 10 stops, full and sweet-toned, all the modern improvements, warranted; also, building one of two rows, keys and pedals.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No 40 Downing-st.

A SUPERIOR ALTO SINGER DESIRES an engagement in a church choir, Episcopal preferred; is thoroughly familiar with the Episcopal service, and reads at sight; best of references given. Address J. W. B., care of Box No. 2,325 New-York Post-office.

ALTO AND BASS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, together or separately, in a quartette; are well acquainted with Episcopal service. Address R. & M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE NEW DANCES AT HILLGROVE'S Academy, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING on Monday and Thursday afternoons for ladies, misses and masters. Also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Apply as above.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house for sale cheap, and house to let. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house, and house to let, if desired; a good chance for parties commencing housekeeping. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SAVE 15 CENTS IN 25—BY GETTING McDONALD'S Excelsior Liquid Glue; the best in market, at 10 cents per bottle, with brush. At wholesale by D. S. BARNS, No. 202 Broadway, and retail by dealers generally.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS ON FREIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fighting in the Streets of Panama.

Reactionary Movements in Cauca and Antioquia.

The steamship *Champion*, WILSON, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., at 7 P. M., with the treasure from California, arrived last evening. She sailed in company with the United States ship *Macedonian*, for Carthagena.

The *Champion* was convoyed from Aspinwall to latitude 23, by the United States gunboat *Keystone State*, when they parted company. The *Keystone State* steered northwest; the officers and crew of both ships were all well.

On the 9th, off Diena Keys, passed the schooner *Enchantress*, from St. Jago de Cuba for Boston. Left in port United States ship *Falmouth* and brig *Costa Rica*, PELL, for New-York in two days. The schooner *Lizzie Russell*, hence, arrived on the 2d inst.

The news from California by the *Champion*, has been anticipated, but we receive later intelligence of interest from New-Granada, which will be found detailed in our correspondent's letter given below.

THE SPECIE LIST PER CHAMPION.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells & Fargo	$254,500	G. Parker & Son	$10,000
McHawley	4,742	Am. Ex. Bank	20,000
Wm. Heller & Co	13,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	7,112
Janson, Bond & Co	11,000	Jennings, Bre'r & Co.	10,000
James Patrick & Co.	36,000	E. Kelly & Co	120,000
James T. Haywood	3,000	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	42,250
R. H. Tucker	13,642	Neustader & Bros	19,600
Frank Baker	28,000	A. E. Hecht	6,769
Schole Bros	25,300	W. T. Coleman	40,300
J. Heller Bros	13,800	Ballin & Sander	32,500
American Ex. Bank	15,000	W. Seligmann & Co.	31,000
Metropolitan Bank	82,144	G. H. Coghill	6,000
Grinnell, Min. & Co.	13,500	P. Naylor	10,000
Dewitt, Little & Co.	20,000	R. Merrinson & Co	14,000
Hueston, Hast. & Co.	3,500	How'd & Aspinwall	9,893
Duncan Sher. & Co.	51,184	Schepler & Co	3,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,600	Order	20,600

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. J. Hobson	$770	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,000
G. Wilson	225	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,676
Ribbon & Munzo	5,011		
Total			$1,011,707

NEW-GRANADA.

Fighting in Panama—Opposition to the Recognition of Mosquera's Government—Quiet Restored—Nothing New from Bogota—Trouble in Cauca—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

We had one of our periodical *trastornos* last Monday night. About a year since, Gen. ARBOLEDA, commanding a Government force of a thousand men, was besieged by a revolutionary or Liberal force at Santa Martha, and having been defeated, fled to his vessels with 600 of his men, and sought security in Panama. Six months ago he took three hundred of these men to the State of Cauca, another hundred deserted or died, and the balance were left to garrison Panama, Col. VIECO claiming to be their commander. These men remained faithful to the Ospina or Conservative Government, and, supported by the mass of the white and parti-colored "young men" of Panama, had prevented any demonstration of the Liberals, who comprise three-quarters of the population, in favor of Gen. MOSQUERA. When these men and their leaders knew that a convention had been made between MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, by which the State was to give its allegiance to MOSQUERA, subject to the approval of the Legislature, they became quite violent in their expressions of dissent, and threats were even made that they would disperse that body. But the Governor, in anticipation of the success of MOSQUERA, had called to Panama from his own district 200 men whom he could rely upon, and only waited for a good opportunity to disband the Rio Hacheros, as the Santa Martha troops were called. So on Monday he, as National Intendente, (which office he also holds by virtue of law, it having become vacant six months since,) demanded that they should deliver up their arms and disband. VIECO peremptorily refused to comply, but, on the contrary, his men commenced to fire upon the sentinels of the Governor, posted on the corners of the streets. A desultory sort of fire was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, which resulted in the wounding of a few soldiers, and frightening the women and children of the town half to death. Order being restored, the Governor gave the Rio Hacheros until 7 o'clock in the morning to lay down their arms. They occupied a strong position, and being confident of aid from the young men, who had agreed to assist them to the number of 150, they still held out, but only eleven out of 150 volunteers "coming to time," and the Governor having called in 400 militia from outside the walls, VIECO finally succumbed, on condition that the Intendente should furnish his men with some back pay, and pay their passage to some port on the Atlantic coast. It is a remarkable fact that the volunteers called out by the Governor were commanded by BLANCO, CORREOSO and others, who are charged with having instigated and headed the unsuccessful attack upon the city in September of last year, and who had just been amnestied and discharged from prison, the Courts having decided that theirs was a political movement, and not one for robbery, as is charged by the Conservatives.

The American, British and French men-of-war had boats full of men lying near the shore all night, and until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, ready to land, in case of necessity, to defend foreign property, but happily their services were not needed.

On Thursday, eighty of the Rio Hacheros were sent across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, *en route* for Santa Martha or Rio Hacha. Col. VIECO goes to Guatemala. So, now, the Committee of the Legislature having reported favorably on the proposition to acknowledge Gen. MOSQUERA as Provisional President of New-Granada, the way is clear for the vote, which will be had in a day or two, and the recommendations of the Committee will be adopted. The city of Panama is now quiet.

The United States steam sloop (Flag-ship) *Lancaster*, the French war ship *Bayonnaise*, and the British steam corvettes *Tartar* and *Termagant* are at Panama. The officers (with the exception of the Flag-officer) and crew expect to be relieved on the 14th inst.

The United States steam gunboat *Keystone State* will leave Aspinwall to-day, probably for Key West. The United States razee frigate *Macedonian*, it is said, will also leave for the West Indies to-day. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

That the *Macedonian* should leave Aspinwall before the mail arrives from New-York, which might order her home on service, where she would be valuable, to go where she will be of no use whatever, is considered somewhat singular here. She has three hundred and twenty first-rate men on board, actually idle, who might, with their ship, be of immense service in blockading or attacking Southern forts. Beside, her First Lieutenant has been promoted, and is expecting by next mail his detachment. There is no use for any but steam vessels in the West Indies.

Messrs. PEREZ & PLANAS have established a bank of discount and deposit at Panama, which went into operation last week. It is thought it will be a secure and serviceable concern.

Dr. G. UJUETA, a most estimable gentleman, who was obliged, in consequence of the Revolution, to fly from Santa Martha, was robbed of $2,000 last week in Panama.

Our dates from Bogota reach to Sept. 19. The general situation had not materially changed since the previous mail. A Conservative force was still kept up in the State of Antioquia against MOSQUERA, but it was not large, and, it is supposed, will soon lay down its arms. Gen. HERRAN was in Antioquia, with his propositions to that State to acknowledge MOSQUERA, but had accomplished nothing, he having been dangerously ill. He was, however, recovering, at the last dates. Gen. MOSQUERA was preparing to leave Bogota, to command in person a force to bring Antioquia to terms, in case she continued contumacious.

On the 12th of September a Conservative force of 900 men near Nieva, in the State of Tolima, having possession of the Upper Magdalena River, was attacked by a Mosquera force and totally routed, leaving the whole length of that great stream to the sea open. The Conservatives left 42 men dead on the field, lost many drowed in the river, and 330 men taken prisoners, together with all their horses, arms, &c. The Mosquerites lost two officers and seven men killed, and four officers and nine men wounded.

Gen. MOSQUERA, by a decree, raises the army to 19,300 men, to be embodied in three divisions, of which one division of over 4,000 men are to operate against the old Government Party now in arms in the State of Cauca.

There is still a small guerilla force in arms in the State of Santander, but it will soon be compelled to submit.

The "Congress of Plenipotentiaries" assembled at Bogota on the 11th of September. These consist of delegates from six of the nine States, viz.: Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Santander, Cundinamarca and Tolima. Panama will send a delegate to this Congress by next steamer.

MANUEL MARIA DE MOSQUERA, brother of the General, and who was President of Columbia, has been appointed New-Granadian Minister to Washington, to settle claims for the Panama massacre, in place of Señor JOSE M. HURTADO, now acting on the Commission. By decree, his salary is fixed at $8,000 a year, with $4,000 traveling expenses. Rather more liberal than the United States Government is to *its* Commissioner, who gets only $2,500! Señor MOSQUERA also acts as Minister Plenipotentiary until Gen. HERRAN reaches Washington. Señor FRANCISCO PARRAGA, of New-York, is appointed Secretary of the Commission.

The city of Bogota, and indeed the whole State of Cundinamarca, is perfectly tranquil, and the machinery of Government appears to work smoothly. MOSQUERA has created a Polytecnique School at Bogota, at which one hundred young men are to be educated. His decree is also published, confiscating to the uses of Government the property of all religious and semi-religious institutions, except so much as will give the proprietors a frugal maintainance. This property is said to be worth six millions of dollars. He is also planning to pay the interest in future on the foreign and domestic debt.

From the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side, we have news unfavorable to the new Mosquera Government. Gen. ARBOLEDA, who invaded the State with a small force taken from Panama, had increased it to about 1,500 men by joining CORDOVA, and had taken Popayan, the capital, and, as is reported, also the City of Cali. From Cali, the troops and people, to the number of 1,000, had fled to Buenaventura, on the coast, where they are in an almost starving state. The port is blockaded by Capt. GALLO, who claims to have 300 men, with small schooners, who will allow no provisions to be landed for them. ARBOLEDA had threatened to shoot three influential gentlemen of Cauca and adherents of MOSQUERA—Señores PEDRORA, SARMIENTO and RODRIGUEZ—in retaliation for the shooting at Bogota by Gen. MOSQUERA of the two Prefects and Capt. HERNANDEZ, charged by him with assassination, in the massacre of prisoners, and in killing Gen. ORANDO. It is positively asserted by the Liberals that ARBOLEDA has shot these men, while the Conservatives doubt it. If he has, he has sealed his own fate, if caught by MOSQUERA, and I fear the fate of some of MOSQUERA's distinguished prisoners in Cartagena.

At the fight of Los Arboles, before marching on Popayan, the Conservatives claim to have killed 137 men, wounded 200, and taken 150 prisoners. Their own loss they state at 25 dead and 60 wounded. The Conservatives say they had but 700 men to contend with 1,300 Liberals in the battle. On the night of the 9th of August, ARBOLEDA reached Popayan. On the 9th they fought in the city all day, and the Conservatives claim to have taken nearly all the Liberal force prisoners.

Señor A. M. PRADILLA has been appointed Minister from New-Granada to England, and is at Aspinwall, on his way to his post.

Gen. G. W. JONES, United States Minister Resident at Bogota, writes that he will be at Aspinwall November 4, for Washington. The new United States Minister, Judge A. A. BURTON, and wife, arrived at Cartagena on the 25th September; left the same day for Santa Martha, where they found the little steamer *Estrella*, which took them to Barranquilla. They would reach Bogota about the 20th October.

In Cartagena there was some scarcity of provisions, the country people fearing to come in from fear of being taken for soldiers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama yesterday from Central American ports. She brings dates to the latter part of September from four of these States, and from Costa Rica to Oct. 2; but neither papers nor letters contain anything of interest. We have nothing later from South America.

From Ecuador we have dates by the British steamer *Anne* to Sept. 24. The Government of Ecuador was expecting another attack from President CASTILLA, of Peru, and were fortifying Guayaquil in consequence.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Improvement of Business at San Francisco—Failures in Stockton—Troops for the Government—Immigration from Texas, &c.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Pony Express, going East, passed here at 9 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 5—P. M.

Arrived, ship *Prefect et Menique*, from Bordeaux.

Sailed 3d, ship *Chayer*, for Hong Kong, carrying $10,000, 3,700 sacks of Wheat, &c.; ship *Moonlight*, for Hong Kong, carrying $62,000 in treasure, 6,000 sacks of Wheat, &c.; bark *Constance*, for New-Zealand, with 7,000 sacks of Wheat; 2,000 sacks of Oats, &c.

Business generally is improving. Spirits Turpentine active at $1 40@$1 50. Naval Stores dull and declining. Sales of 100 bbls Tar at $5 50; 100 bbls. Pitch at $5 50; 100 bbls. Resin at $5 50. Sugars—Hardening Crushed, 18½c. Wool advancing; sales at 7½c.@12½c. Candles firm; those received by the *Magnet*, as well as many other goods by her, were damaged by leakage. Alcohol, in tins, 7c. Whisky, 30c. low, and 37c. for high proof. Wheat, for export, $1 75, with large sales.

Gen. SUMNER has issued his proclamation, ordering the manning of the United States military posts in the Department, by volunteers, and concentrating the regular forces at convenient points for their embarkation for Panama. The horse equipments of the the Dalles will be turned over to the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. MERCHANT will detail four companies, of seventy men each, from his regiment, to garrison forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpqua and Scanlon.

The first trial by jury under the Sunday law took place at San Francisco on the 3d, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, the proprietor of a drinking saloon. It was proved that the front doors of his saloon were closed, but there was a private entrance kept open and liquor sold during the Sabbath.

Capt. MCMAHON, recently on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, started for Washington overland on the 4th.

The Stockton *Independent* says that heavy failures are reported as having taken place on Monday and Tuesday in that city. It withholds the names.

The firm of BURTON & MCCARTHY, liquor and provision dealers at Sacramento, was closed by attachments on Thursday. Their liabilities are represented to be between $70,000 and $80,000.

JOHN C. FALLE & Co., of Marysville, have failed for a large amount.

A very fine regiment of horsemen is now being formed in this State by W. ROSSE, a loyal Texan Ranger, and is nearly full; although for the purpose of procuring picked men, its organization is kept from the public. They style themselves Cossacks, and are intended to perform similar service for the American army, to that which the Russian Cossacks do for the Russian army. For good horsemanship, using the rifle on horseback at full speed, expertness in throwing the lasso, &c., the men are represented as wonderfully proficient. They have been tendered to the Government.

The Synod of the Pacific Representatives of the Old School Presbyterian Church met at Napa, on Tuesday. Resolutions were passed complimentary to Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and lamenting the treatment and popular demonstrations of personal violence in San Francisco. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and one other member voted against the resolution. Resolutions of loyalty to the Government were also adopted.

The Los Angelos *Star*, of the 28th ult., announces the arrival at that place of several families of emigrants from Texas. These are but the advanced portions of some 180 emigrant wagons from the same State. It is stated that Western Texas will be almost deserted during the present year, the loyal citizens having determined to remove to a new and happier home in California, where the Constitution and the laws are respected.

LOS ANGELOS, Friday, Oct. 4.

HENRY REED, agent of the San Antonia and San Diego mail line, arrived here from Fort Yuma yesterday. He brings the following information:

He left Yuma last week. Everything was quiet at that post. Two companies of infantry were there under Col. ANDREWS, United States Army. They were busily engaged in making intrenchments and preparing for any emergency. All fears by the citizens of an attack from the rebel troops from Texas or Arkansas, have been allayed, as the last reports say that there are no armed bodies of men west of Tuscan. Reinforcements for Fort Yuma, consisting of companies I and F, of the United States Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. BRYANT, were within two days' march of their destination.

He passed at Indian Wells, a mounted company of armed men, thirty-two in number, who stated they were *en route* for Texas, but they had no pack animals or baggage.

A correspondent from the north writes to the Oregon *Sentinel*, that a train of 300 wagons of this year's emigration, had reached the Grandeer Oude, on the Blue Mountains, and intend settling there. They are all for the Union.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Speech of Mr. Meagher to the Irish Brigade—How He Disposes of Alderman Bagley, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCHUYLER, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The troops of the Irish Brigade now at this fort number some eleven hundred. If your readers will but have the goodness to look at the *verbatim* report of Col. MEAGHER'S address to the men to-day, which I have the pleasure of furnishing to the TIMES exclusively, they can inform themselves of its condition and organization, of its promises, its prospects and its aspirations.

Mr. MEAGHER, accompanied by a number of friends, visited the fort at 1 o'clock. The ranks being formed, he addressed the men as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, SOLDIERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE: I have a few words to say to you, and they shall be plain and to the point. Words of congratulation, encouragement and advice, for the most part, they are such as your appearance and condition at this moment, your present and future duties, the relation in which I stand to you, and the good great cause in which you are engaged, dictate. [Cheers.] Words of congratulation, for, considering the unpropitious influences which, for some time and still, interfere with the enlistment of soldiers for the National Army, your numbers are surprising. [Applause.] I stand in the presence of more than a thousand men, regularly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, under the inspiration of a name and recollections dear to every true heart of the Irish race. [Cheers.] Five hundred men at least will join you in the course of the week, and within a fortnight two thousand five hundred men, I am positive, will be snugly housed within the walls of Fort Schuyler. [Renewed cheers.] Active and reliable officers are recruiting through the State for the brigade; and, thanks to their zealous appeals and judicious arrangements, whole companies are coming to us. [Cheers.] Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, and several other cities, towns and villages, promise their efficient contributions. New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, too, are sending us the flower of the Irish stock that has been so long and staunchly rooted in their soil. From Pittsburgh, we are to have one hundred—if not one hundred and fifty—dashing, devil-may-care young Irish bachelors, [laughter,] who have no families to provide for, and consequently, don't care a regulation button about the allowances of the State, which, were they husbands and papas, they would forfeit by their military emigration to New-York. [Cheers.] In Philadelphia, the Second Regiment of the Brigade is being rapidly and enthusiastically organized. It exhibits already a force of seven hundred men, independent of a squadron of horse—two hundred strong—which my handsome and stalwart friend, Capt. GALLAGHER, for years the instructor in cavalry tactics at Carlisle Barracks—a man for whom FREDERICK the Great would have given a bag full of rix dollars—has been principally, if not exclusively, instrumental in raising. The Philadelphia Regiment of the Irish Brigade will be commanded by Col. ROBERT EMMET PATTERSON, [cheers,] of the regular Army, the second eldest son of Gen. PATTERSON, than whom a braver old soldier does not breathe this day in all America. [Cheers.] In Boston, the Third Regiment of the Brigade displays a force of four hundren men. It has the cordial good will and coöperation of Gov. ANDREWS, the Adjutant-General and other high officers of Massachusetts, and under the command of Col. MATHEW MURPHY, one of the brightest young officers of the Sixty-ninth, it will speedily mature. On the occasion of my last visit to Boston, a few days ago, I was greatly struck with the intelligence, thorough good breeding, genteel manners and manly bearing of the majority of the officers of this regiment. I was not aware, till then, that Massachusetts had such fine, fresh types of the Irish race within its borders. There is not a politician, nor any other description of pauper or leper, among them all. Not one. [Cheers.] Their hearts are as sound as their limbs, and I could give them a certificate of honesty and independence of spirit which would prove an interdict, rather than a recommendation, to Tammany Hall, or any such asylum for incurable beggars. To come back to New-York. The Irish merchants, lawyers, professional and commercial men of the highest standing, will meet this week, in order to initiate measures of a substantial character, in support and furtherance of the Brigade. ["Hurrah."] There are many and many expenses incurred in the progress of such an organization, which have to be met by means which neither Congress nor the State authorities have provided, and to supply, to some extent, this deficiency, our wealthier countrymen will come to the rescue. The Irish Catholic ladies of New-York also have moved up in a body to cheer and honor us. [Applause.] Several of them—ladies of the highest social position, accomplishments and worth—have resolved themselves into an effective working Committee for the purpose of purchasing for each of the New-York regiments of the Irish Brigade the handsomest stand of colors that can be had. [Cheers.] The design of the regimental colors has been already discussed and fixed. On a field of the richest green you will have the ancient Irish harp, wrought in gold and silver. Masses of shamrock will enwreath, whilst a torrent of sunbeams will illuminate the immemorial symbol of our native land. [Great cheering.] On a scroll underneath these inspiring emblems of our old nation's minstrelsy—Faith, Hope and Immortality—there will be inscribed in ancient Irish characters the motto of the Brigade. What think you will it be? "We have had the last of our retreats," was the exclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the other day, as he addressed a portion of the army of the Potomac. The Irish Brigade echoes the exclamation, and hence it writes upon its banners the motto "*No retreat.*" [Vehement cheers.] Victory, if God shall grant it—defeat and death, should he ordain it so—but "*No retreat!*" That is the accepted motto of our Brigade. Is it not so determined and proclaimed here this day? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] And by that motto, as by an oath, shall we abide. The day of our departure from New-York these colors will be presented by a delegation of the ladies I have mentioned, at the residence of Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, in Madison-avenue, and thus we shall have the highest sanctions [beautifully and solemnly awarded to the enterprise which summons us from home—[great and prolonged applause] —and deeply do I feel assured that such an award, so pure, so ennobling and sacred, will console and fill with gladness the saddest heart on that day, and give fresh life and nerve to those who are about to leap into the red surges and foam of battle, and carry with them, high overhead, the flag of American liberty to the adverse shore. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Thus much in the way of congratulation and encouragement. Now for a word of advice or exhortation. The life of a soldier is, indeed, a life of severe constraint, subjection, self-denial, self-control, and numerous privations. There are, especially to a novice in the military profession, and a volunteer, many features and requirements in it which gall and irritate —[hear, hear]—and as the plot thickens, there are many grievous hardships and dangers to encounter which to the last extremity test his powers of endurance, and all the resources of his manhood. Let me implore of you who hear me, that, becoming thoroughly convinced of this, you will strengthen your minds and discipline your natures to such a degree as will enable you, even under the most provoking circumstances, to conduct yourselves with resolute patience and brave dutifulness, and so prove yourselves the most edifying, reliable, serviceable and powerful soldiers of the National army. ["Hear, hear."] Higher far, indeed, in the scale of virtues than valor itself is that of obedience—prompt, cheerful, bountiful obedience —and far more essential, generally speaking, is it to the efficiency of military operations. Torrents and rapids may tear their way through the sternest and mightiest obstacles; but it is the calm, deep, settled, even flow of water which affords the surest element for great achievements. [Cheers.] The one is intrepidity, wild enthusiasm, fierceness. The other is obedience, discipline, regularity, unremitting perseverance in the ordained path of duty. The one may be the sudden and overpowering blow. But the other is the abiding soul. In the name, then, and for the honor, efficacy and glory of the service in which you are enrolled—for the sake of those who love you—for the sake of the home and country to which your conduct as soldiers will bring lustre or disgrace—for the sake of the old land which in every episode compensates herself with the reputation of her military exiles for the wreck of her political character and power —for the sake of the noble country in which the humblest of our race have had for their industry a generous requital, and the more fortunate and aspiring of which have had such ample fields and opportunities for distinction, whilst both have enjoyed in equal measure the widest liberty—in the name of all these high considerations, and for the sake of all these endearments and great gifts, let me entreat of you to be patient, diligent, ever good humored, and ever chivalrously dutiful in the observance of your obligations and the discharge of your duties as soldiers. [Immense cheering.] Be considerate, too, and brotherly towards each other, for thus shall many of the rough edges of your new life be smoothed away, and many of its burdens and exactions grow light and easy to be borne. For myself, I promise you I shall be with you in every scene of hardship, of privation, and of danger. ["Good!"] In the camp, on the march, in the battle, I shall be with you, close to you, true to you, heart and soul with you—[cheers]—with you in defeat, if such be the divine decree, [renewed cheers,] with you in death, if we have all to go down together, [cheers,] and standing by our colors, mindful of our motto—*No retreat.* I shall share with you all the one grave or the one success. [Vehement cheering.] Here I should have ceased to speak—having said all that seemed necessary to me to say—were it not that some friends informed me, a day or two ago, that certain remarks of mine, in the speech I delivered this night week in the Academy of Music, [hear,] had violently annoyed and exasperated those highly respectable officers of the Sixty-ninth, who had come to the resolution of remaining at home, instead of going again to the war. I do not like to detain you, my fellow-citizens and countrymen, soldiers of the Irish Brigade, a moment longer, especially as I consider long speeches most decidedly out of place in any fort, camp, barrack, or other military establishment. But in view of this extraordinary and astonishing news, I am sure you will bear with me a minute or two longer, and if we have any martinets amongst us, [laughter,] I venture to believe that even they, in consideration of the startling novelty of the case, will tolerate the impropriety of a sprawling discourse, [laughter,] within walls sacred to brief, decisive order, brisk movements, curt replies, quick steps and short rations. [Laughter.] To be serious, however, I must confess that I was not only surprised, but downright bewildered, when I was told that some few of the officers of the Sixty-ninth had been annoyed and exasperated—violently, too, and fearfully—by the remarks, which in allusion to the Sixty-ninth and the Irish Brigade, which penultimately closed—there's a jawbreaker of Irish extraction for you—[laughter]—my speech on that occasion. What did I say? I said that the Sixty-ninth gave birth to the Irish Brigade, contributing to it its stoutest arms and richest blood. Well, so it did, so it has done, and in presence of Col. Nugent, Lieut.-Cols. James and Patrick Kelly, Major James Cavanagh, Capt. Quinlan, Lieuts. Smith, Hart, McQuade, and Louis Domerghue—[cheers]—all of whom were officers of the Sixty-ninth, and in presence of many and many a brave soldier who marched, fought and bled in its ranks. [Cheers.] In presence of these officers and men of the Sixty-ninth, all of whom are now crowded under the colors of the Irish Brigade, imparting to it a solid character, and a reliable promise of efficiency even in its infancy. I am not disposed, whatever I may have heard of envy or exasperation in other quarters, to retract, modify, feel the least alarmed about, or deplore the assertion. [Cheers.] It is a fact, clear as the skies above us, substantial and indissoluble as the stones that hem us in and over-top us. [Cheers.] What else did I say? I said that so large a portion of the Sixty-ninth, which labored hard and fought desperately in Virginia, was transferred to the Irish Brigade that, when this brigade had left New-York, there would be but the shadow of that same glorious Sixty-ninth left behind. ["That's so."] Well, is not this, likewise, an accomplished fact which must be admitted right away? ["Yes, yes."] The day after the Irish Brigade leaves for the war, let any one order the Sixty-ninth out to parade in Broadway, and of the 1,400 men who worked in the trenches and built Fort Corcoran, will there be 200 left to parade? ["Not one soldier."] And of the officers of the Sixty-ninth who served in Virginia with the regiment, will there be more than one-third to make their appearance? ["No, no."] No one will venture to assert it. And why, because two-thirds of them will have returned with more than two-thirds of the men, to renew, in the name and for the honor of the Sixty-ninth, the battle, which, under the cool and intrepid command of their indomitable young Colonel, they sustained in the midst of the blaze and fury of that fatal Sunday in July, for the country which had been to them a sanctuary, and the Constitution of which had been to them a shield vouchsafed by Heaven. [Cheers for Col. CORCORAN.] In asserting this—in asserting that the majority of the Sixty-ninth goes with the Irish Brigade, and that what here remains of it is but the shadow of the splendid and desperate regiment which left its mark not only on the fields of Virginia, but on the pages of American history. [Cheers.] In asserting this I assert what the people everywhere will say, redounds to the credit of the Sixty-ninth, and so far from disparaging the Sixty-ninth, it will be insisted upon, by all the disinterested friends of this ever-memorable regiment, that I published to the world a new proof of its heroic devotion to the cause, in the most terrible trial of which it had so resplendently displayed itself before. [Immense cheering.] In speaking, however, so enthusiastically and exultingly of those officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who return with the Irish Brigade to the war, let it not be inferred for a moment that I impugn with cowardice or lack of patriotism those who remain at home. Nothing short of incorrigible stupidity or blockheadism—[laughter]—or nothing short of inveterate viciousness will, or can, deduce so illogical an inference. I well know that such an inference—a most unjust, mischievous and malignant one—an inference such only as rotten hearts, knavish, besotted, or hopelessly hardened and petrified brains [laughter] might, could or would innocently, viciously, inadvertently, mildly or frantically draw—I well know that such an inference has been drawn, and that a scurvy knot of politicians—and their relations with their fellow men, whose principles and conduct in life depend upon their cravings and the condition of their musty little cupboards, [laughter,] have circulated the same as certain animals in the American woods do their pungent odors, or have blown it up and about as bottle-nosed and big-bellied whales or other huge blowers in seas and rivers do to relieve themselves and get to the top again, after they have monstrously gone down awhile, and find themselves, like many a disappointed candidate after the recent nominating conventions in New-York now do with exhausted bladders floundering at the bottom. [Laughter.] I well know that I have incurred the enmity of these unclean and unwholesome politicians. I would not be a purveyor to them. Their very look, their breath, their touch, their approaching shadow was enough for me. There was nastiness, loathsomeness, death, foul and hot damnation in each and all of them. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence they are ever on the watch for me. Ever quick to detect and noise abroad any mistake or fault, grave error or misfortune, for which I may be responsible, or of which I may be the victim. Hence the perversion and, in their perversion, the exaggeration of the remarks which fell from me on this night last week in the Academy of Music, in reference to those officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who were going to the war with the Irish Brigade, and those who were remaining behind. [Hear, hear.] Were it not for the mean, malignant whisperings and manipulations—some old conjurors of the Pewter Mug and Coal Hole work wonders by simply taking you by the button-hole, [laughter]—there would have been no misunderstanding whatever between me and the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who remain in New-York, instead of going to the war, on account of the remarks I made in reference to these circumstances this night week in the Academy of Music. That no disparagement whatever to the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who are remaining at home was at the time inferred from my remarks, the cheers that burst from every part of the Academy of Music when those remarks were uttered, crowded as the house was by Irishmen—stands upon the record an indisputable evidence. [Cheers.] It was the cool, cold, vicious, cunning, envious, lurking, snake-like afterthought that did the mischief, incited and intensified the envy, the senseless indignation, and bat-blind temper and resentment, to which, with the thorough kindliness and frank good-heartiness, I now refer. Far, far, indeed, was it from my mind to impute cowardice or lack of patriotism to those of my comrades of the Sixty-ninth, whether officers or men, who, having done their duty to the American Government and the American Nation, for more than three wearying and exhausting months, now find it imperative, sorely against their disposition and soldierly reputation, to imprison themselves at home. [Cheering.] Well do I know that such men as my honest, sterling, blunt, rough-visaged but kind-hearted friend, Capt. TOM CLARKE—[cheers for Capt. CLARKE]—who never a day was absent from his post the whole time the Sixty-ninth was on service, and who stood to the Sixty-ninth through thick and thin, and never flinched an inch nor instant when shell, and round-shot, and slug, and the Lord knows what, [laughter,] was driving in a hot and blinding hail-storm over, under, about, and to this and the other side of us—well do I know, and vividly do I remember, that he was, all through, uncomplainingly, most courageously, strictly and obstinately true to his post and duty, and well do I know that it was his earnest wish to join the Irish Brigade, and once again confront, for the sake of the Stars and Stripes, the dangers of the battle-field. And well do I know he would have done so, but for the vehement protestations of his friends and family. [Cheers.] Then there are JOHN MCKEON, the Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth, and MATT. KEHOE, the Paymaster, who, also, were at their post in the camp and on the march, and whose good-fellowship and good humor was an electricity and sunshine to Fort Corcoran, where, in the absence of a military band, there was so much monotony, dullness, and muddish sluggishness to vitalize. Then, again, there is Lieut. WILLIAM M. GILES—a punctilious officer, ever ready to comply with the most unpleasant orders, but always in exuberant good humor, and though far more cordially disposed to throw himself back into an ring-bottomed arm-chair and drop off into the depths of a cosy oblivion, nevertheless starting up, and, at any moment being here or there, just as circumstances capriciously required, and going into battle just as he would go to a good dinner. [Laughter.] Then and there again, I say, is Lieut. GILES, and there is Lieut. RICHARD DALTON, a man of big heart, broad shoulders, clear complexion, unclouded conscience, and exhaustless muscle—a stalwart, right handsome, vigorous, fearless, in every way an exemplary, soldierly, truthful, noble fellow. [Cheers for DALTON.] Then, again, we have such hospitable and gallant gentlemen as Capt. BRESLIN, whom a most unpropitious tumbling of stacked muskets horribly and almost fatally wounded in the right shoulder, and who writhed more keenly and excruciatingly under that one wound, which prevented him advancing, sword in hand, against the enemy, than a thousand wounds would have done had he been struck with a ball or thrust through with a bayonet on the battle-field. Then, again, do I well remember such officers as Lieuts. COONAN, O'BOYLE, DANIEL STRAINE, MICHAEL O'KEEFE and others, whose names I cannot now recall without many an anxious and troubled night upon the ramparts, and many a scouting expedition, and many a sleepless watch by the camp-fires, crowding back upon my memory. Of these men I have desired, and ever will be disposed to speak, with respect, favor, praise, warm friendship, earnest and fervent commendation, and, were it possible, in terms of lasting eulogy. [Immense cheering.] For them, indeed, if I have offended them, they have my sincere and full apology. But for the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who never did a day's duty—who never earned a day's pay—who never took the slightest risk, though they now dive their heads under laurels won by those whose hardships, and perils, and desperate embarrassments they never shared, and who would protrude themselves at the head of the remnant of the Sixty-ninth, through Broadway, did the slightest occasion offer, [laughter and cheers,] and this honorable remnant was called out—for such officers and men of the Sixty-ninth I have nothing but my contempt——my heartiest contempt—and they shall have but the haughtiest word and look from me. I understand that a number of these individuals met yesterday and passed a series of resolutions, in which my name figures in the *Herald* of to-day. It is a fact, not without some significance, that the editor of that paper, who is proverbial for the caution he exercises in the selection of news for his valuable journal, should restrict the publication of those resolutions to the remotest and least accessible of his advertising columns. However much the gentlemen who framed those resolutions may think of them, I solemnly assure you that when I discovered that they were meant for an indignant remonstrance from military men, and saw Alderman BAGLEY'S and Lieut. BUTLER'S names at the bottom, I could not avoid attaching to them that importance which I believe you will all agree with me in saying they naturally deserve. [Cheers and laughter.] I despise them and defy them—I despise and utterly defy their gossip, their resolutions, their most venemous conspiracies and calumnies against me and the Irish Brigade; and taking our stand upon the grand military traditions of our race, I call upon you to swear that, haughtily and thoroughly regardless of all conspirators, of all libelers, of all discomforts, of all jealousies, and of all eventualities, however discomfiting and overpowering, you will stand by the Stars and Stripes, and let the world know, by your trodden dead, or by your advancing bayonets, that you have been true to your battle-cry—there has been "NO RETREAT." [Tremendous cheering—cheering for MEAGHER, for CORCORAN and NUGENT.]

In compliance with repeated calls from the men Cols. NUGENT and BAKER made some appropriate remarks, and, after them, Capt. HOGAN said that as Mr. MEAGHER had called on the Brigade to take an oath, he would willingly administer it. The walls of this fort, boys, are strong, said he, but if the walls within which CORCORAN is confined were ten times as strong, I ask you, every man, to raise his hand and swear he will never cease to desert the flag of his adopted country until Col. CORCORAN is released, and triumphantly returned to his home.

The men reverently uncovered their heads, raised their hands, and the oath was taken by every man.

THE GERMAN UNION MOVEMENT.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORONERS.

Pursuant to appointment, the Committee of Conference selected by the Executive Committee of the "Consolidated German Union League," at its meeting of last Friday afternoon, met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Pythagoras Hall.

The attendance was full, and Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK presided.

This committee having been empowered to select candidates for nomination to the office of Coroner from among the nominees presented by the various party combinations in this City, proceeded to canvass the claims of sundry individuals already named for that important office.

After prolonged discussion, in which the wish was repeatedly expressed and warmly seconded that the interests of the large and influential German element could be represented in both branches of the State Legislature by candidates chosen and elected by that element, the following nominations were finally made:

For Coroners—Dr. Louis Naumann, Republican, of the Fourth Ward, on the Republican and Union tickets; Dr. William Schirmer, Democrat, of the Fifteenth Ward, Straight German Union nominee; Dr. Edward Collins, Republican, of the Thirteenth Ward, on the Republican ticket; Edward S. McConnell, Democrat, of the Seventeenth Ward, on the Tammany Hall ticket.

The ticket thus far selected by the Committee of Conference, therefore stands in the following order:

For Sheriff—F. L. Vulte, Dem.

For County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs, Rep.

For Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.

For District-Attorney.—James M. Smith, Dem.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, Dem.

For Judges of the Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff, Rep., Murray Hoffman, Dem.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Dem.

For Judge of the Marine Court—Robert A. Adams, Rep.

Coroners.—Dr. Louis Naumann, Rep.; Dr. William Schirmer, Dem.; Dr. Edward Collins, Rep.; Dr. Edward S. McConnell, Dem.

At 12 o'clock the Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, at KIRCHNER'S, corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, when other matters of importance will be taken up and arranged, among them preliminary measures in reference to the candidates for the State Senate and Assembly.

The Executive Committee at large will meet at 8 P. M., on Tuesday, at Pythagoras Hall.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Camp Sewell on Sept. 30, gives the following interesting information:

"Sewell's Mountain is the highest point on the Blue Ridge. It has two summits, each of which is now occupied by one army—the northern point by our troops, and the southern top by the rebels, but while our camp is on the top of the hill, the Secessionists have their quarters in the valley and only artillery on the mountains. The latter we can see plainly with the naked eye. We had scarcely left our breakfast table after the first night, when a brisk fire between the pickets commenced. We expected that a regular battle would occur that morning. The cannons were set to work, and did even better work than was expected. The balls were thrown over the top of the mountain on which the enemy were encamped, a distance of about three miles. The shells, which bursted exactly over the heads of the rebel pickets, must have done great injury. Many bodies and wounded were carried off by their men. In the afternoon our pickets were pushed forward, while their pickets withdrew. But about 4 o'clock they threw shells so thick that our pickets and advance guard had to withdraw from their former position. One soldier of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, whose name I could not learn, was shot through the abdomen. He is the only wounded man we had on that day. Toward evening the firing ceased, but an intense anxiety prevailed. The night set in, and it was so dark that it was impossible to see two paces ahead. But still the pickets had to be enlarged, and with the greatest trouble they were put on their posts. Wednesday morning was clear, and when I made my first patrol I found a number of our men looking toward the enemy's camp, and I was not a little astonished to see the rebels had put up a fortification around the entire hill, on which they had put their cannons. The firing was again commenced between the pickets, and again were shells thrown from both sides, but without any effect.

Shortly before noon, a courier arrived with a notice from Gen. ROSECRANS, that he would be in camp at night, and that the firing should immediately be stopped. Consequently notice was sent to our pickets.

Shortly before dark, Gen. ROSECRANS arrived on Sewell Mountain, surrounded by his body guard—the Pennsylvania Cavalry Company. He was heartily received by the officers, and led to his quarters on the summit of the mountain. He seemed to be in the best of humor. After night a council was held among the officers, including Col. MCCOOK, who had been out for two days reconnoitering in the neighborhood of the enemy's camp. It was concluded that no attack should be made until the other troops, who had already left camp at Cross Lanes, should arrive.

All operations were stopped on Thursday afternoon by a terrific storm of wind and rain. The tents were no shelter. The water came through as if the linen was intended for a filterer. The men began to suffer, and the horses, which had no feed for three or four days except some hay, and which had worked too hard for well-fed horses, on the muddy, steep roads, commenced to tremble with hunger, exhaustion and cold. When the next daylight appeared, the rain increased in fury, and nothing could be done all day. The calamity increased among the soldiers as well as among the animals. Toward evening the rain began to be colder, and the wind blew fiercer. Every thing was so wet that it became impossible to build a fire and to cook the only stimulant which was to be had in camp—a cup of coffee was out of the question. The night was colder than the day, and many of our brave men chose to walk in the rain all night rather than lay in the wet tents, where fever was certainly in store for them. But it seemed as if the night would have no end—as if daylight never would appear; and when the day broke, finally, and the drops of rain fell from the branches of the pine trees and gathered on the branches of the chestnuts, it looked to us as if every drop was turning into ice. Most everybody was shivering with cold. But the horses—poor animals!—fifteen of them died within half an hour. How many have starved and died I cannot tell. They are dying constantly on the road and in the camp. There has been no feed for them for three days, and the cavalry companies received orders this morning to get forage for their horses wherever they could. But even this will afford them little chance to feed their horses, as most everything has been taken away by the rebels. Horses, wagons, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, even sheep and hogs, have been led off by them, and were paid for with pieces of paper. I saw one farmer this morning who had sold to WISE fifty head of cattle. As an equivalent, he received an order on the Quartermaster, and was told that he would receive his money if he would come to his camp. Mr. ANTON went, but instead of being paid he was put into the guard-house and kept there for three days as a punishment for his insolence in asking the Confederate States for money.

I have often asked the Colonels of different regiments why they do not procure overcoats in this cold weather for their men, and I always was told that requisitions have been made out long ago, but that they never were received. Now, I ask, is it right that we have to see the Cincinnati soldiers freeze nearly to death, while thousands of overcoats are made in Cincinnati—but for other States—and that nothing is done for her own men? Is it right that our soldiers should lie at this season of the year with half a blanket, in the cold tents; and be exposed to the diseases of such season? Is it not nearly time that the troops should go to their Winter quarters? The army regulations to which in some instances very strictly is referred, prescribe that the troops shall go to their Winter quarters on the 1st of October. This date appears a day after to-morrow, but I see no preparation for our troops for Winter quarters; for they certainly cannot stay here during the Winter. Tents cannot be made warm enough to keep men alive, and Sewell Mountain is so high and exposed to all the winds that it is not likely Gen. ROSECRANS will select this place as a permanent abode.

There is a great deal of conversation on this subject, and many different opinions are afloat among the regiment; many think that the troops will quarter near the Gauley River, others insist to know from good authority that Charleston would be the place; a great many more well know positively that Camp Dennison is fixed up to quarter 20,000 troops during the Winter; but I spoke to Col. MCCOOK yesterday, and it is his opinion that nobody has ever thought of Winter quarters.

It is pretty certain that we will stay here for some time, and will have a fight before we move, but which way we move is very uncertain, especially since the arrival of Gen. ROBERT SCHENCK the night before last. The General was in very great haste and must have brought very important news, for he rode all day and all night in that heavy rain on Thursday, and even swam his horse across the Gauley River, to get to Gen. ROSECRANS as soon as possible.

As a correspondent, I am prohibited from speaking of the strength of our army. If I could, I might give you some startling news, which might indicate the direction in which we shall move. So much is certain, if we do whip the united secession army at Sewell Mountain, and if we do gain a victory at Lewisburgh, which is not very likely, we could never stay in that valley over Winter, and our army can never take possession of the Covington and Richmond Railroad at Covington, for this place is too easily reinforced from Richmond, and even if we did get possession of it we could never hold it, as it would be impossible to bring provisions to that place from any of our posts on the Railroad or Kanawha River.

Yours, H. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand, and market firm. A violent storm prevailed this afternoon, and nothing of importance was done. Sales, 6,000 bushels red Ohio, at $1 04; 6,000 bushels red Michigan, at $1 05; 6,000 bushels red Ohio, at $1 05; 7,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 07; 6,500 bushels red Toledo blowed, at $1 08. CORN unchanged; sales, 13,000 bushels, at 39½c.; 14,000 bushels, at 39¾c.; 13,000 bushels, at 40c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—19,000 bbls. Flour, 366,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, and 50,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—137,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales last night, 6,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1; to-day, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 01, afloat, and 2,800 bushels Winter Red Ohio, at $1 12. CORN without material change; no sales. BARLEY dull; sales 4,000 bushels Welland Canal, at 58½c. RYE scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS on Grain tending upward; Flour, 44c.; Wheat, 13c.@13½c. *Lake Imports*—2,194 bbls. Flour, 357,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 22,300 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 31,700 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 12,800 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 78c.@79c. for No. 1. and 73c.@73½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced ¾c.; sales at 22c.@22½c. for mixed, in store. OATS advanced ½c.@1c. *Receipts*—6,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bush. Wheat, 80,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—2,900 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS easier. Exchange unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Major Underwood, U. S. A., and family, E. Brerk, Mrs. S. Chan, S. F. Watt, Mrs. Alrick and child, L. W. Cox, A. Bergen, Col. W. G. Smyth and lady, R. A., N. P. Gurley, Thos. Sturgeon, Mrs. E. Grisel, W. C. Hyell, Judge G. W. Schultz, E. S. Austin, F. W. Cumming, H. Hyer and lady, Mrs. Farnsworth and 2 children, S. McNyder, Draper, E. N. Baker, Nathan, Mrs. L. P. Byern, G. E. Ball and son, Mrs. G. G. Tyler, W. H. Miller, D. Strauss, R. Stout, L. Starr, G. A. Martin, G. Hadnick, D. Taylor, Thos. Neuman, C. L. Ficker, H. Maxwell, S. Folds, F. Recuso, R. Reynolds, C. G. Smith, T. H. Bean, S. C. Honeywell, G. S. Jackman, H. S. Russell, L. Simmons, S. B. Blake, and 140 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon sets.... 4

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 02 | Gov. Island. 4 51 | Hell Gate.... 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall 5th inst., at 7 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sld. in co. with the U. S. ship Macedonia, for Carthagena.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bears, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swan, Hamilton, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Trieste, Sewall, McKean's Island 107 ds., via the Capes of the Chesapeake 5 ds., with guano to Williams & Havens—vessel to Wm. A. Sale. Sld. from McKean's Island June 28; had S. E. trades, heavy and squally; experienced continual successions of heavy gales from all quarters in the Pacific, during which lost nearly a whole suit of sails; passed Cape Horn Aug. 13, and had heavy weather up to lat. 30 S.; from thence to port very moderate; crossed the Equator Sept. 14, in lon. 39 W.; took the N. E. trades in lat. 14 N., lon. 47. and lost them in lat. 30 N., lon. 71, Oct. The whale ship Cambria, Pease, touched at McKean's Island June 22, all well; had 1,850 bbls. whale oil and 280 sperm, bound to New-Zealand, cruising. Oct. 7, off Cape Hatteras, saw a U. S. ship-of-war, bound southward; Oct. 12, signalized a U. S. sloop-of-war beating into Delaware Bay. 13th, 3 A. M., 30 miles S. of the Highlands, took a pilot from boat No. 11.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Boker, Rockland 4 ds., in ballast, to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Evening Star, Mansfield, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Ceres, (Dan.,) Holst, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with coffee to Funch, Meinke, & Wendt.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Atwood, Manzanilla Sept. 20, with cedar, mahogany, &c., to master.

Brig Rainbow, Bowne, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ann D., Newton, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with empty barrels to Mott Bedell. Sld. in co. from the Capes, with schrs. Franklin Pierce, and J. M. Carlisle. 10th inst., off Back River, Samuel N. Glover was lost overboard and drowned. He belonged to North Wilbraham, Mass.

Schr. Sarah Johnson, (Br.,) Deveault, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox; was spoken by two U. S. ships.

Schr. John Lenthall, Tuthill, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Bordin & Co.

Schr. Rio Grande, Allen, Provincetown, with fish, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Brocket, Albany, with mdse., for New-Haven.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Dighton.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. R. G. Whilden, Neal, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleaf, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Iron & Coal Co.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Webb, Maryland 2 ds., with timber.

BELOW—Two barks, (one Br.,) two brigs.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W., fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—bark, of Boston, strg. N. N. E., was seen, Sept. 11, lat. 7 S., lon. 32 W.

Jos. Nickerson—schr., bound southward, was signalized, Oct. 2, lat. 28 30, lon. 69.

Resolution—Br. bark, from Valparaiso for Cork, Aug. 13, Cape Horn bearing N. W. 40 miles.

Southampton—Br. ship, bound S., was signalized, Sept. 7, lat. 17 S., lon. 26 W.

Waverly—whaling bark, Vinal, from New-Zealand, cruising, with 1,200 bbls. sperm and 400 whale, July 7, lat. 26 S., lon. 175 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 20, bark Louise Bliss, (formerly of New-York now under British colors,) for Europe, ldg.; schr. Gergiana, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 1—Arr. Am. brig Costa Rica, New-York; Sept. 30, York; 2d, Br. schr. Lizzie Russell, New-York; Oct. 5, U. S. war Am. steamer Champion, New-York. ships Keystone State and Macedonian will sail to-night.

LECTURES FOR THE SEASON.

A Course of eight popular Lectures in aid of New-York Regiments, to procure some necessaries, not furnished by Government, will be commenced on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Oct. 15, at Irving Hall.

The opening Lecture will be given by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, a brilliant and fascinating orator. He has consented to reproduce that splendid and scholarly address that chained the attention of assembled intellect at the late Commencement at Yale College, on *Grit.*

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, J. G. HOLLAND, J. W. FORNEY, E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., and others, will follow.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Rushton's, Randolph's, 5th-av. Hotel, and at the door. Per order.